THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,319—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
April	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
"	CALEDONIA	7598	....	...
"	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
July	HIMALAYA	6698	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
"	ARABIA	7933	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

Trains leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 4-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly regularly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LUGGAGE & SHIPPING.

PACKAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
PASSAGE	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
CARGO	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

HELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI (13th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about.
		1911		1911	1911
Cleopatra	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
Kenilworth	7810	9 Sept.	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
Ulysses	4672	30 Sept.	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
Saxon	4672	7 Oct.	....	....	23 Oct.
Gladiator	10000	14 Oct.	Marseilles	30 Oct.	4 Nov.
Grand Hall	3291	28 Oct.	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Saxon	4672	30 Oct.	....	....	21 Nov.
Steamer	7000	4 Nov.	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
Cleopatra	5594	16 Nov.	....	....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
Clyde	7160	16 Dec.	....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
Steamer	7000	20 Dec.	R. I	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malwa	5594	3 Jan.	17	29 Jan.	8 Feb.
Cleopatra	5672	13 Jan.	16	26 Jan.	12 Feb.
Kenilworth	7810	3 Feb.	6	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
Glasgow	5672	24 Feb.	23	14 Mar.	25 Mar.
Grand Hall	3291	9 Mar.	12	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
Calcutta	7212	23 Mar.	26	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class R turn Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
Marseilles	378	681	429	643
London viâ Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	606	957	452	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only no passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARDES BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co., BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD. KARACHI.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	27th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	3171	Fri.	28th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	1st May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 27th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly)

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombas, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

27th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May 1911
Bohemia	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4294	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7538	J. Raicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobal	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 856 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...P. Giurgevich...	5895	...25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak, F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5½×3½×1½, Rs. 88; 7½×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5½×2½, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE Boxes combined, 11×7½×4½, Rs. 384.
TOBACCO BOXES—Rs. 17/8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 34. Spring or Grip lids. Oblong or circular.
" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
ASH TRAYS—Rs. 6/8, 7/8, 28.
MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong.	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala.
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. [illegible] W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk		

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquours from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Magnetal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

ATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OILS for Coaching Stock" for the supply of 420 tons of high grade axle oil for lubricating axles of Coaching Stock for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August, 1911.

The Oil shall be delivered into iron reservoirs erected for the purpose by the Railway in the Karachi Cantonment Yard or in tank wagons to be supplied by the Railway whichever may be convenient to the Railway. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in twelve months, the first instalment of 70 tons being delivered by the 1st of August 1911 and the remainder in eleven equal instalments of 32 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September 1911 and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon on TUESDAY the 13th June, 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0.937 to 0 944.
Flash Point closed test .....410° to 420° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 260 to 270 Secs.
Cold test (Archbutts method) 19° to 21° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, Naulakha whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt or with Foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 12th April, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
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FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	ZLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
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TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER EXCELSIOR SUCCESS.
"JOANNA OF BRAGANZA"
An episode in the military career of this famous Knight.
A Picture full of tragedy and pathos.
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A THRILLING WAR STORY.

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THE STUCK-UP MAN.
See his adventures at the tea party after buying saccotine. This funniest picture shown in Bombay for weeks
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Enjoyable and entertaining Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
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GREAT SPORTING ATTRACTION
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"THE GRAND NATIONAL"
The Race of the Season:—
TWENTY-SIX STARTERS,
FIFTEEN BIG JUMPS
ONLY
FOUR FINISHED.
All the leading incidents faithfully recorded by 32 operators and cameras.
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SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TUESDAY, 2ND MAY,
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medows Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times. viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Mooljee Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716, A A
Old Survey No. 21, —— New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24,
7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3233, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

On the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1.377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fasul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, Old Survey A A
No. 21 — and — New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240.
22 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

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SPECIAL, SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Hopkinson and others' Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suite, Cottage Piano, etc., at "Khatao Bhavan," Khatao Road, near Colaba Railway Station, SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 2-30 P.M.

WANTED.—CLERK with thorough knowledge of CUSTOMS WORK, entering clearing Steamers, etc., Salary Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 2759 care of this Paper.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. by James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINJE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
34-36 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 28th April.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Khatao Bhavan," on Khatao Road, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almyrahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, cooking utensils, etc., the property of C. W. Hopkinson, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground-floor "West View," opposite the Sassoon Dock Clock Tower, at Colaba, valuable and neat black and teakwood new designed drawing, dining, bed and office room furniture, blackwood silk tapestry lined fan pattern, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, full size drawing room teak and blackwood cabinet by Roberts, corner cabinets, drawing room marble topped tables and teapoys, electric hall lamps with silk shade, travelling American folding harmonium, bronze palm stand, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, English single teakwood bedsteads with springs, cane and cushion Curzon chairs, new designed mirror and tile single and double door almyrahs, bentwood piano stool, single and double screens, office table, cupboard, English rocking chair, Brussel's carpets, fan pattern verandah bench, velvet and leather lined hair back sofa, dressing and wash hand tables, cheval glass, phonograph, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc., the property of Dr. Anklesaria, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Colour, Tea, Khas, Cinnamon, Clocks, Red lead, Country Soap, Benjamin, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S. T.,) at New Coal Binder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged ex s. s. "Natravati."

A quantity of colour, tea, clocks, red lead, country soap, steel trunk, paper, lamp, etc. Soda, Benjamin, khar, cinnamom, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old Building Material, Rear of Hong-Kong Bank Premises and Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the materials of the old structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 per cent. of the sale price must be paid at the time of auction and the balance within ten days of purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level must be demolished and all material removed from the premises on or before the 1st of June, failing which the Bank shall have the power to remove it at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property, known as Idgawady or better known as Chhotalal Wadi near the Idga, in the City of Broach.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dayabhai Chhotalal Vakil, an adjudged Insolvent, and with the consent of Messrs. Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers, who claim to be the 1st mortgagees and Mr. S.R. Bomonjee who claims to be the 2nd mortgagee of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Broach, the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and known as Idgawadi property, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) The property will be sold free from the said mortgagees and the said Messrs. Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers and Mr. S. R. Bomonjee, will join in the conveyance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Vajalpore, in the District of Broach, bearing No. 146, and admeasuring about 13 acres and 1 goontha and standing in the name of Beramsha Dhanjibhai, in the records of the Government and bearing No. 147, and called Vajifa land, admeasuring about 8 acres and 2 goonthas, and standing in the name of Hakim Gulam Mohidin, in the records of the Government with a compound wall, surrounding this piece of land, bearing Nos. 146 and 147, a well, stable hotel house near the well, rooms for smith's work, store rooms for grass, storeyed bungalows, a bungalow without any storey and all other buildings pertaining to them and a bungalow at the gate with all the rooms below, store rooms, and premises and buildings built and situate on the said piece of land and opposite to the bungalow at the gate and which is called a Hotel house with other roofed rooms and all and any remainings of any and all of these buildings on the said piece of land, which is bounded by as follows:—i.e., on or towards the north by the highway road, on or towards the south by the Panjrapole lands and European Gymkhana, on or towards the east by the Musalmans Takia and Missionary lands, and on or towards the west by a highway road, leading to Khursi and Bhangias Rashaita.

Also a big iron cistern for storing water.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Official Assignee and the aforesaid, first Mortgagee, at their Office No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5 Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved, Ratnagiri and English made furniture, rich furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockery ware one large English telescopic dining table for 24 persons, 24 leather cushions chairs to match, large size boards and dumbwaiters, rich platedware, large carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas, English cabinets, chiffoniers, rich ornaments, oleographs and oil paintings, Persian rugs, one revolving top writing table, revolving office chair, library cupboards, telescopic table and hanging lamps, one cottage piano by Bluthner, in very good order, teakwood square and side teapoys, cane chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron bedstead with horse hair mattress, Cambay carpets and darries, cloth and gown presses large copper tubs and utensils, one large ice box with fittings, one English rubber-tyred Stanhope phaeton by Peters, nearly new, suitable for single and pair etc., etc.

The property of Major-General J. O. Swan, C. B. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
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Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 191
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,00
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,00
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING divided among Participating Life Policy-holders 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at Ordinary Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Form apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,3
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,9
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,11
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,8
Assets ...	"	10,315,9
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,5

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,00
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,00
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,00
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25.] [BOMBAY, April 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 3-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	98	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Gov. Securities...	84 5-16		1-16
Silver in London ...	24 15-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-16	un	chgd
Silver in New York ...	54 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.31	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight...	2 1-2	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1-2	3-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 23-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Sellers at the rate.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...	Easier.	Good business done.
Futures ...		Steady.
East Indian ...		.....
Manchester ...	Buyers and sellers apart.	
Total Sales ...		12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...		500
Imports ...		3,000
Mid-Americans ...		8·20—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		10 3-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·85	7·81	7·77	7·71	7·47
—05	—05	—06	—06	—06

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·27	6·88	6·82	6·80
—04	—04	—03	—03

New York Official noon call May 14-96 July 15-05.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...		3,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...		13,000
Exports to Great Britain ...		3,000
Exports to Continent ...		13,000
Spot Cotton ...	15·15 unchgd	
Futures—Month of May 15·03+06	Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.	
Futures—Month of July 15·19 +06		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...		15 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ...		15·21 +04
Do. ,, May ...		15·21 +05
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...		Firm.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...33 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Red Karachi ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs ...33 3-8+1-3
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...10 3-4+1
Do. Months—May-June—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...66+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Value.—Antwerp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 3-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...5—Sellers.—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £66 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G M B ... £55 1-4
ARRIVALS—
"Olympia," "Lamington," "Ernest Simons."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...12-9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull and very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 8 1-2
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Steady. Market opened irregular and closed quiet.
B A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 8 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Still very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26th April 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Case Silver Bullions.	1,200	Dwarka ...	K. Harjeewan
1 Parcel Bullions.	1,070	do ...	H. Cullianjee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 24th April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	122	140,060
B. B. & C. I. Railway	36	43,200

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight credits. There is little enquiry for remittance and 1s. 4 3-32d. is obtainable for wire in most places. Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32 d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. from 13th
Do. do France	...171 1-4 May
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...129 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 7-8 for cash and the 1st settlement and has declined 1-16 closing as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 13 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	95 13 0
2nd ,,	... ,,	95 14 6

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 24 15-16 for ready and 25 1-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 54 1-8. The local market has been steady at 63 1-8 ex-duty for ready bars. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	63 2 0
,, 1st settlement	...	,,	63 4 0
,, 2nd Settlement...	...	,,	63 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Notwithstanding the continued advance in the American markets, our market opened quiet with prices practically unchanged from yesterday's closing. There has again been very little enquiry for contracts and at the close the market is at our quotations.
The demand for ready cotton has also been slack. Neither exporters nor mills are doing much. Holders are meeting any enquiry.
QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 350	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	,, 306	do
F G do do ...	...	,, 292-3	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	...	,, 317	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	,, 304	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	...	,, 354	do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	,, 335-6	do
Do M G do ...	...	,, 342	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 306-7	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	,, 242	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 268	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	3,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·92	7·90	7·85	7·79
+07	+07	+08	+08

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·54	7·13	6·93	6·87	6·85
+07	+06	+05	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready ,,	...	Rs. 12 2	0 B. T.
May ,,	...	,, 12 11	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs. 7 0	6 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	,, 7 13	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,, 6 10	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold White 95 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 8	0
Mimbara ...	,,	51 8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,,	56 0	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	,,	48 8	0
Black Kutni ...	,,	43 0	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 0	0
Forward ...	Rs.	35 8	0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	23 0 0 to 24	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 0	0 B. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	10 11	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	43 0	0
Small ...	Rs.	41 8	0

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May	Rs.	4 13	0 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,540
Bank of India ...	...	...	65
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	76 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	51

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	372 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	640
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,650
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	160 X D
Sassoon S & W Co Ld ...	...	...	795 X D
Standard ...	...	...	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah T Co ...	...		540
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			129 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			231 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...		1,127 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	16,256 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	25,992 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	71,521 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	18,666 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,089 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	9,169 ,,
Groundnuts..	...	...	563 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	9,590 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	74,121 ,,
Myrabollams.	...	...	4,270 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	10,735 ,,
Mowrasseed...	...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	...	3 330 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	2,893 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	305 ,,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 24th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,133,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 22nd April 1911, by Council Bills ..... £ 2,105,698
Balance to be remitted from 23rd April 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 15,027,602

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" April 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette", with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left 7 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Brand, Mr
Black, Miss M
Braithwaite, Maj F J
Braithwaite, Mrs, 2 infts child and nurse
Chandler, Major H and Mrs
Deacon, Mr C G
Heyes, Mr T
Higham, Miss M F
Lutyens, Lt C G
Menhennet, Mr J
Mecker's Mr ayah
Rele, Mr G R
Slark, Mrs H R
Slark, Mr H R
Taylor, Mr J
Woolfson, Mr A H F
Weston, Mr P H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Burton, Col E B
Gosh, Mr P N
Hopton, Capt
Haas, Mr J
Hamil, Mr R
Honigmann, Mr O
Honigmann, Mr F
Leader, Mr C E
Mellon, Mr W A
Oakes, Mr W and Mrs
Pennington, Maj A W and Mrs
Quicke, Col W H
Robinson, Mr J
Stokes, Mr H G
Southey, Maj W M
Sadler, Mr F B
Syndicalwalla, Mr G V
Salle, Mr Wm
Wood, Mr P C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Keates, Capt H C
PORT SAID TO BOMBAY—Selby Philpson, Mr E
LONDON TO KARACHI—Stuart, Miss E G
MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—Godwin, Capt C A

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 26.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Langton Hall s—1,200 cwts rapeseed, 6,778 cwts groundnuts, and 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR GLASGOW.
Castalia s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeves and Co 5 cases dry fish, C F Vakil and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—91 casks goat skins, 87 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 3,332 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Langton Hall s—49 bales twist, N Cursetji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Langton Hall s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
King Edwards s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devehand ; 4,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.
Sidmouth s—4,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co.
Iddesleigh s—4,001 cwts linseed Sanday and Co.
Beekbergen s—2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
FOR NEW YORK.
Carunna s—200 bales cotton, Shah Kirtikar and Co ; 18 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Irismere s—15,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co ; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 220 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Clan MacDougall s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Iddesleigh s—770 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,712 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey ; 6,160 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts linseed, 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Moltkefels s—4,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 70 bales cottonfly, H Assor ; 8,100 cwts crushed bones, R Kadderbhoy ; 1,006 cwts myrabollams, E Keshowji ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 274 bales cotton P Visram and Co. 201 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause.
Dunbarmoor s—199 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 155 bales hemp, M Mulji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Ludiwala.
FOR BREMEN.
Dunbarmoor s—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Clan Cumming s—2,000 cwts lineeed H. Maganlal, 100 bales cotton, Prier de soane and Co; 2,000 cwts mustardseed, 5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Humayun s—3,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 265 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 700 bales cotton Prier De Soane and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Humayun s—2,912 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.
Countess Warwick s—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Dunbarmoor s—18,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—375 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 cwts gum, 202 cwts gum, J V O Godse Bros.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Ceylon Maru s—436 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 36 cwts poppyseed, C M Bhesania and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Oomersey and Co; 142 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Co.
FOR OSAKA.
Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, M Nathubhoy and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Ceylon Maru s—36 cwts poppyseed, C M Bhesania and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The weather remains unsettled in the extreme north and rain has fallen in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Scattered rain has occurred in the Northern districts of North-East India and in Tenasserim. The chief amounts are :—Sonemarg, one and a-half inches ; Parachinar and Multan, three-quarters of an inch. The temperature has fallen in North-West India and is much below normal in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. The forecast shows no important change.

A violent storm broke over Hyderabad, on Tuesday night accompanied by thunder lightning and rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.)

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·72" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Multan and Sirsa and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess except at Ambala. Day temperature is in defect in the north and south Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Day temperature is above normal at Cawnpore also.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad. Temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Bikanir.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Verawal; night temperature is in defect at nearly all stations in Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad and Amraoti.
The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao ; the minimum is normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Bijapur and Ahmednagar ; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar and in defect at Poona.
General Remarks.—The only rainfall of importance reported to-day is 0·72" at Multan associated with a duststorm.
A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the Madras, Deccan, Mysore and south Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th April was 29·944 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

DEATH.

WHITTLE—April 25, at Hyderabad (Deccan,) Robert Gilgrass Whittle (of Lawrence and Mayo) after a sudden illness. Lancashire papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NEVILLE—SCEALES—Easter Monday, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Price, Bertie Aylmer Crampton Neville, second son of Colonel W. S Neville of Kingstown, Ireland, to Mabel Jess, second daughter of the late J. O'B. Sceales and Mrs Sceales of 40 Bushimead Avenue, Bedford.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Annual General Meeting, at the Rooms of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Wodehouse Road, 9 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction. "Joan of Braganza." A Story of the Middle Ages.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Bees and Tax Collectors are too busy to argue."—"Baltimore Sun."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, at 9 p. m. to day.,

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM BOMBAY.—The seventh annual meeting of the Anjuman Zeya ul-Islam will be held at Falkland Road, to morrow at 7 30 p.m. (B.T.) when the question of Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah's Bill regarding : "Waqf Alal Oulad" submitted in the Viceregal Council will be discussed.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection: one fine pair of panthers by Nawab Mir Yoosuf Alikhan Solarjang Bahadur through Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji; one panther and three panther cubs by H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT—Ardeshir Ookerji, a Parsi, aged sixty, residing at Bandra, whilst attempting to alight from a tram-car in motion in Hornby Road, on Tuesday night, lost his balance and fell on the road, fracturing his left leg. He was removed to hospital, were he has been detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March ..... Arabia ..... Larry Buck
Duett ..... Excelsior ..... Balfe
A Song (Cornet Solo) ..... Alice where art thou ... Ascher
B Gavotte ..... Hearts and Flowers ..... Tobani
Selection ..... The Yeoman of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Valse ..... Love's Last Word ..... Cremieux
Selection ..... The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Two Step ..... Anona ..... Grey

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Bombay Branch.

THE Bombay Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have just issued their annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1910, and remark that 1909 was an important year for the Training School for Nurses at the Cama Hospital. In order that the accommodation provided in the School might be fully utilised the trustees had placed an annual sum of Rs. 7,000 at the disposal of the Committee of the Nursing Fund. "The school," the report continues, "has now been refurnished and will be run at full strength. Books and models for teaching purposes have been readjusted, and some very beautiful medals are ready for distribution to the most meritorious probationers. Mr. F. R. Wadia has joined the Committee and has devoted much time and trouble to the evolution of a satisfactory scheme for scholarships, which will shortly be in working order."
In the course of a satisfactory report on the work of the Training School, the Lady Superintendent, Miss. S. Grace Tindall, says :
"The work has continued on the lines mapped out last year with the very satisfactory addition of biannual examinations for all grades of probationers by an outside doctor, Dr. Rukhmabai of Surat. She reports that all the pupils have a very fair grasp of the essentials of their profession and that although the native nurses have little power of expressing on paper what they really know, they are improving; in fact, the year appears to be one of steady work and improvement all round. No pupil has been sent away for incompetence or misconduct and the whole tone of the school seems higher and more satisfactory."
In a report on the work of female students at the Grant Medical College, Lieut.-Col. Meyer states :—Since the year 1888, 198 students have undergone training at this College. Up to the year 1906 the teaching of the students, was limited to the L.M. and S. course, but since the institution of the new degrees of M.B., B.S. in 1907, female students have been admitted to the M.B., B.S. classes as well, admissions to the L.M. and S. degree having since been discontinued. During the year under report, one new student was admitted, 9 rejoined, 3 completed their course of medical education and left (of whom one passed the Examination for the degree L. M and S. recently) and one left owing to ill-health. The total number of the female students present at on the College rolls is 18, as follows :—studying for the L.M. and S. degree 15, studying for the M.B., B.S. degrees 3, total 18.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

CROWDED houses seen at every session as the above show testify to the excellence of the current programme, which is full of dramatic, pathetic, humorous and scenic items. The star film "John of Braganza", a fine story of mediæval Europe, has been admitted as one of the finest evershown in Bombay; and "Foolshead", the premier comedian of Europe, is seen at his best this week and his side-splitting pranks have sent the audince home roaring with laughter. It is altogether an excellent programme, and the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing it.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A LOST PARCEL.

Claim against Railway Company.

MR. N. W. KEMP, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, disposed of the suit in which Bai Aimai Keshosro Gazdar sought to recover Rs. 1,480 the value of a parcel from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as the parcel did not reach its destination.
The plaintiff's case was that on 29th June, 1909, her husband personally went to the Grant Road railway station to book to Karachi a parcel containing silk clothes intended for a wedding to take place there. He told the booking-clerk that the parcel was very valuable and was worth Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,700 and that the clerk could charge any freight he wanted. The clerk demanded of him as freight only Rs. 3-2-0 which he paid, but he would have paid any increased charge if demanded. His intention was to have the parcel insured. But as he did not know, nor was informed that the Railway Co insured any parcels he immediately on leaving the station got it insured with the South British Fire & Marine Insurance Co. for risk against fire. The parcel not having reached Karachi the plaintiff claimed to recover the value of its contents viz Rs. 1,480 from the Railway Co.
The main contentions of the Railway Co. were, that the value and contents of the parcel were not declared at the time it was booked ; that if declared they were not declared in the manner required by the Railway Act ; that the plaintiff's husband when questioned by the booking clerk told him he did not know the value of the parcel ; and that the plaintiff having paid no increased charge in respect of the silk goods, the Railway Co. was exempt from liability under the Railway Act.
Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, and Mr. Indernarayan, pleader, appeared for the defendant Co.
His Honour the Chief Judge in delivering the judgment of the Court and it was proved that an insurance for Rs. 1,500 against the loss of the parcel in question by fire was effected by the plaintiff's husband immediately after the parcel was booked. It was therefore in his Honour's opinion not likely, that the plaintiff's husband would tell the defendant Co's booking-clerk, that he did not know the value of the parcel. Admittedly its contents were declared because the railway receipt referred to them as silk. His Honour therefore found that the contents and value of the parcel had been declared at the time, it was booked, and that the declaration was made in such a manner as to make it incumbent on the booking-clerk to demand an increased charge. And he having made no such demand, the Co were liable for the loss of the parcel though no increased charge was paid for its carriage. His Honour accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,410 and court costs thereon and certified Rs. 51 as the plaintiff's pleader's costs.

S. S. "PAUL LECAT."

Messageries Co's. New Liner.

THE new Liner "Paul Lecat" was successfully launched from the Messageries Maritimes Company's yard at "La Ciotat," on March 19th. She is fitted throughout, we are informed, in a manner never surpassed in the Eastern trade and her large size and high speed combined with her luxurious appointments should secure for her owners a considerably increased share of the passenger traffic. A speed of 17 1-2 knots with a 11,000 H. P. engine is, it is understood, expected from the vessel judging from her trial trips; her gross tonnage will be 12,500, her length 532 feet and breadth 63 feet, so that she will be the largest and swiftest liner to the East. Her first class passenger accommodation will include many features entirely new this side of Suez, and which have recently been adopted in the express Atlantic Liners. These include an electric passenger elevator and a verandah cafe on the seventh deck. This deck has some 70 single berth state-rooms; the rest of the first class passenger accommodation will consist of two berth staterooms equipped in a manner which constitutes one of the remarkable features of the vessel. Their appointments will be on a most luxurious scale, each cabin containing in addition to the usual fittings a handsome bureau and other equipments for obviating the constant use of the public rooms of the vessel.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., C.I.E., President, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced with thanks :—From Paris—Revue Anthropologique, No. 3, Mars 1911. From St. Petersburg—Bulletin de L'Academie and Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburg, VI Serie, Nos. 4 and 5, 1911. From Firenze (Italy)—Archivo per L'Antropologia e la Etnologia fondato da paolo Mantegazza, Vol. XI, 1910, Fasc. 3 4. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo—Vol XXVII. Nos. 298 and 299. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XV, No.3. From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo, Serie II, Tomo I. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. V, No. 5. From Wien—Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXX Band, V und VI Heft.
The following paper was then read :—"The Evolution of Superstition about Unlucky Days and Objects," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal.
A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th April, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	24	6	10 p.m.	43	45
Teheran ...	26	11	55 a.m.	1	24
Suez	26	2	25 p.m.	...	33

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).
Arabistan lines right to Ahwaz but continue interrupted beyond. Telegrams for Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (29-3-11).
Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted. (14-4-11).
Telegrams for Arizpore, Bobicora, Banimichi, Itres, Huimanguillo. Sanantonio, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).
Bhamo Route to China interrupted within Indian Frontier between Shanwei and Weining. (26-4-11).
Turkish Route restored. (26-4-11).

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.

The following are the results of the 2nd round :—

| | | |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts 2727 tons, Captain R. Dannecker sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Countess Warwick 2568 tons Captain W. H. Prince, sailed yesterday for Mastyn Deep &c. with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain H. Powell, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc. with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. McDearmid, arrived here yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Tregonia 1052 tons, Captain F. J. Hofman, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, 14th inst with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen arrived here on Tuesday evening from Bangkok 7th April with a cargo of timber and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer Mira 2397 tons, Captain B. A. Saunders, arrived here on Tuesday evening from New York 13th March via Karachi, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda 3959 tons Captain J. C. Tice will sail to-day for Antwerp &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. Elton and sons, Mrs. Brown and 3 children of Mr. J. Cunningham, Mr. J. M. Halbert, Mr. S. D. Clarke, Mr. Samuel and 60 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain W. Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and, the following passengers: Engineer J. S. Page, R. I. M. Assist Surgeon Bayne, Assist Surgeon Whittle 50 British soldiers and 150 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, O S I, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden" R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—April 26.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N Co
Beas i'ara.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie .....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2612 McCarter...T Morrison & Co
Clavercrag.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Gerd .....751 Andreasen .....F F Campbell & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Harpendn .....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
Kansler...2865 Schutt...Durban...19-5...A Straudesk Co
Lhasa.....951 McDiarmid ...Karachi...M M & Co
Lindula.....2183 Butler .....M M & Co
Mira.....2397 Saunders .....Standard Oil Co
Nuddia .....1944 Davidson .....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 White...Calcutta ..T Morrison & Co
Persia .....4196 Haughton .....P & O Co
Ratna.....3634 McLinnan.....T Morrison & Co
Salli .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2666 Born .....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....2219 Stone.....The Bombay Co
Trigonia.....1052 Hofman .....
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Zillah.....2412 Webber.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
B King Edward	2834	Dames	Antwerp	1-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Ellerslie	2.87	Whitehead	Amsterdam	1-5	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2332	Clement	Manchester	...30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
F Okara	3437	Kedslie	Stream	..N F...M M&Co
H Islami	1604	Green	Mauritius	...27-4...B&P S N Co
K Iddesleigh	2532	Cutcheon	Hamburg	...8-5 .. T Morrison & Co
M Irishmore	2326	Hunter	Dunkirk	.. 29-4 W & A Graham & Co
N Dumbarmoor	2331	Owens	Rutterdam	...3-5... W & A Graham & Co
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	...3-5... J Finlay & Co
Q Coruna	2453	Cauckney	Philadelphia	....27-4 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Beekbergen....2447 De Hiad .....Antwerp...29-4 T Morrison & Co
2 Chatalia .....4031 Hamilton...Liverpool...7-5 .. W & A Graham & Co
3 Chanda ...3951 Tice...Antwerp ...27-4...M M & Co
4 Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....Calcutta...29-4... Venice S N Co
4 Dandolo .....3197 Giacopello.....Venice S N Co
5 Moltkefels .....3084 Schneider...Karachi ..4-5 ... W & A Graham & Co
6 Homayun.....2152 Mhlony .....Genoa ..10-5... B & P S N Co
7 Koerber....3163 Foresti...Trieste...1-5 ..A L S N Co
9 Clan McDougall...2076 Sterling...Dunkirk ..28-4 James Finlay & Co
10&11 Arabia...4098 Palmer...London ...6-5...P & O Co
15 Ceylon Mara.....3142 Pyne.....Kobe....5-5 ... N Y Kaisha
16 Sidmouth .....2605 Jones .....Antwerp ....29-4 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Batrunji...547 Esmail...Mangalore...28-4...Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi ..547 Ahmed...Karachi...29-4...Bo S N Co Ld
Juba.....134 Dawood...Goa...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Gerd	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, Apr 7
	Mira	Saunders ...	New York, Mar 13
26	Lhasa	McDiarmid .	Karachi, Apr 24
	Trigonia	Hofman	Rangoon, Apr 14

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Vorwaerts	Dannecker ...	Trieste
	Countess Warwick.	Prince	Mastyn Deep
	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chanda for Antwerp, &c.
" Kola, Morrison for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nuddia, for Genoa &c.
" Gard, for Bangkok, &c.
" a Salsette, for Aden.
a To arrive.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Mutlah	Calcutta
22	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
23	Kybele	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Steamer City of Benares, arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant, and expected to arrive here on the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th April.

337. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

338. Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

339. Adjutant's Office.—It is notified for information that the Adjutant's Office and Armoury at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road, will be open from 1st June.

The Miniature Range, Clothing Stores &c will remain at Carnac Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

The shipbuilding engineers on the Clyde have asked for a half-penny per hour increase in their wages, and they have rejected the employers' offer to pay an increase of a farthing until July next with a further increase of a farthing afterwards. They have asked for a conference with the Employers' Federation discuss the matter.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALLS BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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! NAPIER !

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR, MARCKS AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"Impartial"—We cannot publish any further correspondence on this subject.]

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 27th April, 1911.

BRITISH INDIANS AS COLONISTS.

THE shelving of the South African Immigration Bill need cause little disappointment to the friends of British Indians in that country; for it was never believed that the Union Government had any serious intention of smoothing over the difficulties of our Eastern fellow-subjects. Passive resistance may possibly be appeased by some temporary concession but it will spring into evidence again directly the real intentions of the new measure which General Smuts foreshadows, are made known. Meantime Mr. Gandhi and his friends would be unwise to let slip any opportunity of keeping their case well before the public in the hope that justice may eventually be done. And as illustrating the stupidity of those who would keep the British Indian out of South Africa, they would do well to peruse and enlarge upon the information given by Mr. C. M. Hale in a paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly* on "An Indian Colony." While the apparently greater issue of the Yellow Peril has been engaging the attention of European alarmists, says Mr. Hale, in a quiet and little-noticed corner of the British Empire, events have been silently shaping themselves that would seem to show that if the Asiatic Renaissance is really a peril Asiatic adaptability contains within itself a foil to its own menace. He refers to British Guiana, a country which owes the continued existence of her main industry and the inception of another to Indian immigrants. It is a striking testimony to the desirability of Asiatic Indians as colonists that the carrying of weapons, though freely permitted by the colony law, is almost unknown, except among "tenderfeet and nervous old gentlemen. Transplanted to Western lands the East Indian displays a faculty for absorbing Western ideas and civilization, without the ghastly moral degeneration the negro has undergone in the same process. With loyal Indian Colonists the British Empire could defy all perils, whether Yellow or Teutonic, secure in the confidence that the very material prosperity consequent upon her action in creating them would prove an irrefragible bond between herself and the units that acknowledge the sway of her rule." The progress of the East Indian in British Guiana has been remarkable and South Africa—especially Natal—may study it with profit.

According to Mr. Hale, ever since the days of the abolition of slavery the problem of cheap and plentiful labour has been continuously before the West Indian planter and various expedients have been tried to meet it. At one time Chinese were largely imported into British Guiana. They were followed by Saint Antone and Madeira Portuguese and then when these expedients had failed, some three generations ago an arrangement was made, which has been in force ever since, for the importation of indentured East Indian labourers from India. British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad took them, but it is to the progress of those in the first-named possession to which Mr. Hale draws special attention. That progress and improvement have been continuous and their history is one of change in national characteristics, in all cases a change that has only aided the upward march in the scale of civilisation. Mr. Hale shows that the very conditions under which the East Indian first enters the colony tend to arouse the faculty for colonisation. He has first to serve five years on the estate to which he is allotted as an agricultural labour, after which he has to reside another five years in the colony before becoming entitled to his return passage to India. During the first five years it is found the immigrant Indian acquires a faculty for steady labour which proves of incalculable benefit to himself and the Colony when his term is served out. Any latent tendency to sedition he may have brought with him from his native country is fairly thoroughly eradicated and he becomes a peaceful and tractable member of society, exhibiting a thrift and foresight, combined with a faculty for provident co-operation wholly foreign to his African predecessors. And, adds Mr. Hale, "in spite of sentimental platform howlings as to the demoralising nature of any variety of compulsory labour, he also acquires, as he sees his position improve by the work of his hands, a self-respect, which combined with the traditions of a civilisation reputedly the second oldest in the world, sets him on a plane immeasurably superior to that of the negroes around him." Many return when their ten years have expired; but a large and ever-increasing percentage of immigrants elect to remain and it is foreseen that British Guiana must eventually become an East Indian Colony.

They have introduced rice-growing, besides having developed the sugar industry and the former trade is almost entirely in their hands. Of a dozen mills in one district they own all but three. The Creole East Indians, as those born in the Colony are termed, have progressed even further. We find that one, the son of an immigrant, practices as a police court lawyer. His brother is a doctor with a European degree and they have as much chance of rising to the top of the tree as their more affluent fellow-countrymen in India. Moreover they show most pronounced inclination to make British Guiana the country of their adoption. So long as the East Indian population consisted solely or mainly of original immigrants, we read, India was the home-country towards which they turned their eyes and on which their affections were centred. But now many of those immigrants have settled down and their sons and grandsons have grown up round them. A national feeling is beginning to arise. India is a foreign country to them and national sentiments are developing. They wish to be free of Government protection and to stand on an equal footing with their fellow-colonists. The Government is sympathetic and inclined to concede them equal rights. There is every reason why they should. The race, constantly reinforced by fresh immigrants keeps vigorous and pure, while the negro and Portuguese elements, already inextricably mixed, slowly perish and die out. The British colonists are mostly migratory but when permanent mix almost immediately with the East Indian. The British Guiana Eurasian is described as more vigorous and stronger than either of his progenitors and both in character and physique as unlike the Eurasians of India as the poles are asunder. The formation of an Indian colony rather than a British one is considered to be the only logical outcome, for, says Mr. Hale, "the memory of five years' wholesome discipline to a very large extent handed down from its original recipient to his posterity, combined with an almost automatic disappearance of that insuperable barrier to progress, caste, has made the American-Asiatic Indian a being superior and preferable to his counterpart in Hindustan." What has happened in British Guiana would doubtless be repeated in South Africa; but whilst in the former country they have a sense of justice and fair play, in the latter they have none, and the very aptitude of the British Indian for improvement and enterprise is the very reason they wish to have none of him. They are unable to compete with him in the race.

THE DURBAR AND PLAGUE.

We referred the other day to the rumours, which have been circulated by foolish or mischievous people at Home regarding the Delhi Durbar, rumours to the effect that the Durbar may have to be postponed on account of plague at Delhi. We are not surprised to hear that the inevitable question in the House of Commons has been asked, for we anticipated that the rumour would be given a wide circulation in proportion to its worthlessness. A question in the House of Commons was in fact called for, as such an alarmist statement required explicit denial from an official source. We are sorry therefore that the India Office, replying through Mr. Montagu, saw fit to deal with the subject in such an inadequate manner. To an old Indian resident Mr. Montagu's brief reply "I do not think so," was more than sufficient to dispose of the question, but for circulation among people at home a definite and to a certain extent detailed statement should have been made. To many people Mr. Montagu's "I do not think so" will not appear as a denial of the rumour at all, but rather as an anxious admission of a grave possibility. Considering in what large numbers visitors from Home are expected for the Durbar and what extensive preparations are being made for them, the India Office should definitely re-assure the public. This becomes the more desirable on account of the cases of pneumonic plague which have occurred at Allahabad amongst the troops. Scaremongers at Home will ignore the fact that Allahabad and Delhi and Agra are places a considerable distance apart. For instance Mr. Montagu's questioner talked of Durbar celebrations in Agra and Oudh, when presumably he meant at Delhi.

LIBERALISM IN TURKEY.

SOMETHING gained, it is said, is something earned, and we suppose the success achieved by the Patriarchs of the Armenian Church in securing the recognition of their claim that Christian soldiers in the Ottoman army shall be ministered to by their own priests, must be regarded as a considerable achievement. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Porte has only "recognized the principle" which, in the past, has not meant very much in Turkey. True enough, the officers of the new regime have shown praiseworthy zeal in removing and remedying abuses, and as it is well known that recent reforms have not succeeded in placating the hatred and dislike of the Armenian revolutionaries, it is probable that the concession which is now only on paper may become a reality. It is interesting to recall that in Turkey, as in all other purely Moslem countries, the Christian possessed very few real rights when in conflict with a Turk. For example, his oath was not regarded seriously in a court, nor could he hope to succeed, except in rare instances, against a Moslem subject of the Porte. These conditions have been somewhat modified since the day of Abdul Hamid, and the Armenian now exists under more human conditions of life. A popular House of Assembly—which includes many Christian Deputies—the advance of Liberalism, and a less corrupt administration are some of the factors of the improved situation. It is difficult, indeed, to realize that not so many years ago, the Patriarch of Constantinople was an exile because he declined to become the tool of the Sublime Porte.

THE SHORT-SIGHTED WORKMAN.

No man in this world does so much to injure himself as the British workman, unless, indeed, it be the British manufacturer. When some months ago, the colliers of South Wales ran riot and, with merry disregard for the future, interfered seriously with their employers' resources they looked not one day ahead. They merely saw, or, what to them was the same thing, thought they saw, present grievances and set out to redress them by violent methods. This was months ago and when quiet was restored it was hoped, and believed, that trouble was at an end. But there is an aftermath, and it consists of a notable expansion in German export coal trade. She is the only country on the continent of Europe, which can, and does, raise more coal than is required for her own consumption. She is endeavouring by every means at her command to create an oversea market, and appears to have been conspicuously successful in doing so. Charters for carrying German coal to French, Italian, Egyptian and even South American ports were once rare: now they are common enough, and German agents, "backed by scientifically organized efforts" have succeeded in forcing markets at one time held exclusively by British collieries. In March alone, we are told 58 vessels cleared from Rotterdam with cargoes of German coal for Mediterranean and other ports, while a notable increase in German trade is confidently predicted for April, when the returns for that month are published. The fact need not, perhaps, cause unnecessary alarm, for British coal will, probably, always hold its own, given freedom from labour vagaries on the fields; but the circumstance is of sufficient interest to show how largely and rapidly the trade of a country is inevitably affected by the condition of its labour, which is a lesson to employer and employed alike.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction of an infant school building for the use of the children of the Indian employees stationed at Rajbari, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE Simla A. D. C. will produce "A Tight Corner" by the 20th of May.

THE death occurred on Tuesday night, from small-pox, of Mr. R G. Whittle, the Hyderabad representative of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo.

MR. SATISH CHUNDER GUPTA, Bar-at-Law, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. A. M. Hutchison on deputation.

MR. JEHANGIR COOVERJEE COYAJEE who has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service is appointed to be a Professor in the Calcutta Presidency College.

COLONEL MAXWELL, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has been fortunate during the Dehra Dun shoot to secure a tiger of over ten feet in length.

THE three non-official Bills in relation to Primary Education, Civil Marriages, and Wakfs have been referred to local Governments for their opinions. These are expected to reach Simla, before next autumn.

A PETITION, signed by some of the most prominent citizens of Allahabad, has been submitted to the Agent to the East Indian Railway, praying that the new line laid for the United Provinces Exhibition may be retained, as it will be a great convenience to the pilgrim traffic and to others.

The "Englishman" contradicts the statement recently made in some papers that a troop train, the destruction of which, as is alleged, was the chief aim of the Dinapore outrage, passed immediately before the passenger train which was derailed. As a matter of fact, there were no troop trains running that day on that section of the East Indian Railway.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury celebrated his sixty-third birthday on April 7th.

THE *London Gazette* states that Queen Alexandra has appointed Countess Carrington to be one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber.

THE Parliamentary golf competition will take place this year at Littlestone-on-Sea.

A FRENCH submarine has succeeded in remaining twelve hours under water, the crew being none the worse for their experience beyond slight exhaustion.

THE new battleship "Colossus," leaving Portsmouth, successfully underwent gun trials in the Channel and has returned to Greenock for completion.

IT is estimated that on the Old Age Pensions Vote for this year £8,677,032 will be required for pensioners in England and Wales, £1,303,673 for Scotland, and £2,859,309 for Ireland.

THE Chester civic authorities learned in mail week with regret that the King is unable to arrange a local investiture of the Prince of Wales as Earl of Chester. Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., has received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, stating that on account of the exceptional demands upon their Majesties' time this summer, it has been found necessary, though reluctantly, to abandon the projected visit to Chester.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Disarmament and Arbitration.

BERLIN, APRIL 7.

In the German Imperial Diet the Social-democratic party took the initiative and moved a resolution that disarmament was desirable and that the Government should enter into negotiations with Great Britain about the mode of procedure for attaining this end. It is now the strategy of this party to take out the popular wind from the sails of all other parties by proposing resolutions of every description. Gradually the patience of the vast majority of the House has been worn out and a cold reception is sure to await any suggestion coming from the extreme Left. But on this occasion it was not this motive alone that prevented the other parties to take the matter serious. The idea of a reduction of the national armament has very few adherents in German Parliaments, not because there is no desire for lessening the burden of military requirements, but because it is too obvious, that such a scheme is impractical. That the Government holds the same view has been often brought to light. Nobody expected that the Chancellor Baron von Bethmann Hollweg would say anything new on the subject.

The lengthy speech delivered by the Chancellor on March 30th, was a full statement of the real difficulty. On principle the German Government is as much in favour of a drastic reducement of the armaments both on land and at sea, as any idealist but it does not see a way of carrying the principle into practice. The Chancellor pointed out that all official and private declarations on this problem have been bare of any practical result and that the efforts of the Hague Conferences have been no exception to the rule. He appealed to the Commonsense of his hearers to understand the reasons for this complete failure. In the first place the ambitions and claims of any power cannot be measured and compared with those of another state either for justification or for disapproval. Who could say that Italy is entitled to more influence abroad than she now possesses or that Austria is not justified in building her new Dreadnoughts! But let us suppose for argument's sake that such a two-feet rule for all powers existed. Now, if the amount of money to be spent, the number of ships to be kept in commission and the number of soldiers serving in the colours were fixed for every power by international agreement, how could a system of supervision and control be inaugurated without arousing the suspicion and the indignation of all of them.

Would it be possible to arrive at a fair conclusion that say Italy oversteps the limits fixed for her armament and that she ought to reduce her army by 10,000 men. What ought to be done if she refuses to do so, or if she secretly again enlists the men dismissed by order of the other powers. A war would be the only means to compel her into formal obedience. We need not argue on presuppositions. It is a fact that after the defeat of Prussia in 1806, Napoleon laid on the King of Prussia, the pledge not to keep more than 42,000 men under arms. The French Emperor who kept his garrison in Berlin, and many Prussian fortresses had the best means for watching the doings of his victim. Nevertheless by an accelerated system of military drill, Prussia managed to enlist 150,000 recruits every year, and it was a large and fairly well-equipped army that fought "with God for the King and the Fatherland" in 1813, 14 and 15. The problem of disarmament is insoluble, not because Germany does not join the party, but because the condition of political life do not allow its consideration in true earnest.

There are perhaps better chances for treaties of arbitration. But up to the present, the "Honour-clause" is found in every one of them, i.e., arbitration is not obligatory whenever a point of national honour or vital interests are at stake. If now two states would agree to make a treaty of arbitration unconditional, that would be equivalent to an agreement that there are no question of honour or vital importance conceivable in the relations of these two countries. But then the treaty of arbitration would be equivalent to an alliance.

The Chancellor made no secret of his view that there is no general inclusion of the "Honour-clause" acceptable to Germany, and the vast majority of the Diet accepted this view as incontrovertible.

THE LATEST PROGRESS OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

The electrification of the trunk railway from Dessau to Bitterfeld has already proved that electric traction may assume a different form of what we are used to. There are now electric engines used that are laid before an ordinary passengers and goods train in the same way as the steam engines of the nineteenth century. Altogether the Prussian Government as owner of the route ordered eleven different types of electric engines to compete with each other. The first four were sent by the firm Messrs. Siemens and Halske, two more came from the Allgemeine Electricitats-Gesellschaft, the remaining five are expected from other firms. A complete success of the new system has already been secured. For a passenger train was attaining a speed of 75 miles and showed less vibration than any fast train driven by a steam engine. On the other hand a heavy goods train was carried along with the prescribed speed of 30 miles and more economically than heretofore. It was the German engineer, Herr Eichberg, who invented these improved electric engines. He employes the simple alternating current. The smooth working of this kind of engine is also due to its centre of gravity lying much higher above the wheels. Of peculiar technical interest is the enormous electrical tension of 6,0000 Volts conducted by a single cable according to the plan of the two leading firms in this branch of the Electrical Industry.

As we may now safely conduct electricity of high tension over wide areas, the economic side of the electric works in the open country shows quite another aspect. By a new method of hanging up the wires and by the invention of improved securities against the danger of lightening the application of intense current has gained the best chances.

Of the many fields of the application of the minimum current the telephone is still one of the most promising for the electrical industry. It is now considered a necessity for all telephonic exchange companies to have a common battery-commucator for all subscribers in the call-office itself. Underground nets are so much preferable to the wires on the top of the houses that almost every large town is now served in this way or contemplating a change. The proposed systems of automatic connection, however, cannot yet be considered fully satisfactory. Wireless telegraphy is making rapid progress, especially by the invention of Professor Wien. We shall soon hear that the pocket apparatus now used for small distances has been so much improved that it may be used by airships and even a medium-sized flying apparatus.

All kinds of electric machinery, especially electric motors, will give better results, if the new iron produced by the Fischer process will be carried through, because this metal facilitates the magnetisation by induction and keeps it for a longer time. As regards new systems of construction, the commutato-machinery proposed by the engineer Deri of Vienna, seems to be a noteworthy step forward. He regulates the pace of the movement by simply shifting the electric brushes aside.

Another line of promising business is the construction of electric automobiles. In many places the police admits now new automobile cabs only if they have electric traction. The Berlin Post Office has also adopted electricity for its vans. Quite recently the automobile omnibus with over-head wires is again finding favour as it does not interfere so much with the other traffic as tramways and wants less initial expense. The three miles round-trip line from Heilbronn via Bockingen to Heilbronn has been started by a limited Company of only £7,500 Capital.

Thus we notice on all departments of traffic, technical improvements due to the progress of electrical engineering.

AN EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPE REPRESENTATIONS.

In our own times when excursions to some attractive spot belong to the annual programme of almost everybody, a new kind of competition has been devised for attracting sight-seers. The idea must be acknowledged a very good innovation, as practical ends and aesthetic pleasure go hand in hand. The originators of the International Exhibition for travelling and traffic in the large Exhibition Building near the Zoological Garden of Berlin, succeeded in persuading many Governments and municipal authorities to give a fair representation of the scenery and memorable sights that intending visitors could find in the districts under their charge. Seven foreign states (Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland) have responded to the invitation and now vie with Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wirttemberg and other German Federal States for the popularity of would-be visitors of fine spots of our Earth. All of them (and a great many city authorities as well) have sent pictures and plastic reproductions of what they consider worth seeing in their territory. The effect is most satisfactory. While passing on from one group to the other, we get at a glimpse some idea of what is to be seen in the various countries or what we have overlooked or not visited when we made our trip through any of them.

As matters stand, most travellers are advised by their hired guides or by hotel keepers, or by the stars in Baedecker's handbooks what they ought to catch sight of. In most countries the routes for the average traveller are laid down conventionally. We almost feel it a duty to "do" this or that country by following the stream of pleasure hunters on the "beaten track." In reality the finest blossom of travelling is the charm of making our own choice and following our own taste. But in order to do so one must first get a notion of what is to be found in the region we have a chance of visiting. It is exactly this preliminary glance that is provided at this Exhibition. To chose only one instance. Whoever has looked as these panoramic views of the isle of Rugen has peeped into these peasant's cottages, fisherman's sheds, archæological relics sent here, will easily know whether for him it should be worth while to spend a holiday on that particular island. In the same way we get an idea, what the Hartz mountains are like, what is the charm of Thuringia, what the Black Forest or the Silesian mountains will yield for our delight if we go there. We were particularly struck by the scenic beauty of the Vasque mountains, the numerable sights of the city of Strassburg and the imposing castles to be found in Alsace-Lorraine. That there is so much to be seen in Denmark besides Copenhague, we only were convinced by this representation. Sweden and Finland seem to be equally endowed with beautiful lakes. There is a long list of fine spots to be made a choice of.

But even leaving aside the attraction of visitors who spend their money in the countries brought so impressively to their notice, we think it desirable that every privileged spot on earth ought to provide means for the general public to make its acquaintance by proxy so to speak. It is a fact that even now very few people of the Continent of Europe have an idea of the beauty of the banks of the Hudson river or of the thousand islands or of the picturesque foliage of the Indian summer. Devonshire, the paradise of painters ought to be as well known as Scotland, for which the novels of Sir Walter Scott have created such a popularity.

The Imperial German Postmaster-General has also sent a collection illustrating the history of travelling on land from ancient times to the present day, and the Institute for Oceanic studies has supplemented it by a series of sea vessels that connected the coasts of distant countries from times immemorial. We must confess that we have never seen an exhibition as instructive and enjoyable as this one.

L. ASCH.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not at all surprised to see Mr. Jacob who has criticised my letter of the 17th instant, confounding things in such a ridiculous way as from the last sentence of his letter, it is clear how he is influenced. It will be seen from my letter that I have explained the difficulty put forth by Mr. Jacob in a way, which appeared to me to be most reasonable as I thought before I wrote the letter that such an objection would likely be raised. It will also be noted that in my letter I have purposely used the word "Hindustan" and it may come as a surprise to Mr. Jacob to learn that this name was given to our country by the original Mahomedan invaders who hailed from Persia, Afghanistan and afterwards settled in India. As with the Mahomedans so with every other community, India is merely a land of adoption and not their original home. A six-penny Indian History primer, would teach Mr. Jacob this fact; it would also teach him that India was not acquired from Mahomedans alone, and that they even in their most palmy days, were not the suzerain power in India. In fact India was never under a suzerain power, at any time of its history, till the British came and conquered it. If a precedent of a Suzerain Emperor being crowned in India was however required, we must go back, a long way, and then again, King Yudhistir, being crowned in Hastinapur (the present Delhi) after the great Horse sacrifice and in presence of all the vassal princes, is surely a Hindu precedent. Fortunately India is not enclosed within the four walls of the Waterloo Mansions, and there are a host of people who consider my proposal not only reasonable, but also practicable, in fact the idea of it was suggested to me by the conversation of many persons of all ages and positions with whom I came in contact, in course of my frequent journeys to all parts of India on account of my official duties. Some people may however not like it, but so long as my suggestion was merely on paper and was not formally accepted by the Government, there was no necessity for Mr. Jacob to fret and fume over it or to call it ridiculous simply because he does not like it. And now in parting I wish to convey, a hint a friendly hint, no doubt, to Mr. Jacob and that is to suggest to him that he should brush up his memory of history and historical associations a little before dragging them into the public press, in order to avoid such blunders as he has made in his letter, which a school-boy of the fourth standard would be ashamed of, and making such statements, viz., Ajoydya is the religious metropolis of the Hindoos and Surat of the Parsis, which would make the bones of his old teacher, turn in their grave. And also if Mr. Jacob has a partiality for the commodities mentioned by him in the last sentence of his letter he is welcome to concert some private measures to get duties on them reduced. But he must not suggest this in the columns of a paper as it would be a clear case of "Lese Majeste" to do so, and would be treated accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. GOKHALE.

April, 24.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Sanction was given to the Commissioner, to accept a tender of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Deoraj and Co. for the construction of a Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road, at a cost of Rs. 66,022. This was, the Commissioner reported the lowest of five tenders received.

The Health Officer had forwarded a list of wells, which in his opinion were very insanitary and required early action by reason of their being a nuisance and danger to the health of those living in proximity.

The Committee forwarded the list and the Health Officer's report to the sub-committee considering the question of filling in insanitary wells.

The committee considered a letter from Mr. Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta stating that a well in the compound of his house at Girgaum was entirely in a sanitary condition that there were no larvæ injurious to health that the water was daily used for religious and other purposes and that he always kept the well clean. If it was filled in, he submitted, a great inconvenience would be caused.

It was resolved to fill in nine wells which were found insanitary and reported highly objectionable by the Health Officer, and the letter of Mr. Pasta was referred to the sub-committee.

There are no further developments to report in connection with the outbreak of plague amongst the 1st Royal Scots in the Allahabad Cantonment.

An extensive fire is reported to have occurred in the Delhi Bazar, the amount of the damage being put at about two lakhs of rupees.

An epidemic of suicide among boys has broken out in Berlin. It is attributed to the reading of cheap sensational literature.

The experiment of appointing Honorary Assistant Collectors in the Province of Agra has proved so successful that it is proposed to extend the system to Oudh, thereby reviving the experiment tried there in 1859 by Sir Charles Wingfield.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

NEW AND PROMISING SITUATION.

Natal Planters' Petition to India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, APRIL 25.

The appeal of Sodha has been dismissed.

[On January 12th last, the wife of the Indian passive resister, Sodha, was arrested on the Transvaal frontier, while seeking to rejoin her husband. She was fined £10, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment on the ground that she was unable to write a European language. This inability made her a prohibited immigrant.]

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 25.

General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, has withdrawn the Immigration Bill. He said, he hoped, it was possible to end passive resistance; therefore the matter could stand over until next session, when a more mature measure would be produced.

PIETERMARITZBURG, APRIL 26.

A conference of representatives of the Natal sugar and tea planters, farmers and coal owners, has decided to petition the Indian Government, regarding the stoppage of the labour supply.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Canadian Concession to America.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In order to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of Americans, especially in view of present good relations, the Canadian Committee of the Festival of Empire has eliminated Canada's principal contribution, a pageant depicting the defeat of American invaders at Chateau Gay, by a handful of Canadians by means of a clever ruse.

This action is understood to be the result of an exchange of cablegrams with Washington.

THE BIBLE TERCENTENARY.

American Celebration.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The tercentenary of the translation of the Bible is being celebrated here.

President Taft, in a message, said that the classic English of the Bible had given shape to American literature.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, read a letter from King George, congratulating the President and people of the United States on their share in a common heritage.

Mr. Bryce, in a speech, said he hoped that the year of commemoration would also be remembered as that of the solemn renunciation of war by two mighty kindred nations.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

Ecclesiastics Resist Separation.

LISBON, APRIL 26.

A great conclave of Ecclesiastics was held yesterday in the Cathedral here under the presidency of the Patriarch to consider the separation of Church and State. It was resolved unflinchingly to support the Patriarch and undergo every sacrifice in defence of the rights of the Church and priestly office.

CHARING CROSS BANK FAILURE.

Arrest of Managing Director.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A sequel to the failure of the Charing Cross Bank is the arrest of Mr. Carpenter, the managing director, and a charge against him at Bow St., of obtaining money under false pretences.

Counsel for the Public Prosecutor stated that the Bank advertised itself as a stable concern, paying a high dividend, whereas it was really a money-lending business, investing in most speculative ventures. Its failure ruined hundreds of poor families. The deficit is over £ 1 1/4 millions.

COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Correct Report.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The report of the Cotton-Growing Association was misreported. It is now stated that the Association has been able to fulfil the principal condition attaching to the Government grant of 19,000 annually for three years, namely, that £150,000 additional capital should be raised.

The report stated that it was, however, much to be regretted that the balance of the total capital had not been raised. Work had been much handicapped by the apathy of Lancashire; nevertheless very satisfactory progress had been made, particularly in West Africa, Nyassaland and Rhodesia. Two large schemes were under consideration in connection with Sudan and the Juba River (East Africa) and there was the possibility of the Association entering into direct operations in Sind.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The death is announced of the famous art collector, Mr. Charles Wertheimer.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

French Proclamation to the Tribes.

EUROPEANS ABLE TO LEAVE FEZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TANGIER, APRIL 25.

The British Legation has received advices from Fez, dated the 20th instant, stating that a small quantity of food and charcoal has entered the town by a road through the Ulad Jama, which is now open. The Consuls have, therefore, decided to send away any Europeans wishing to leave.

Fighting round Fez on the 19th instant, resulted indecisively, both sides sustaining small losses.

Major Bremond, learning that the Sherardas intended to attack M. Boisset's re-victualling convoy, moved against them and attacked and dispersed bodies of them with the scanty remainder of his ammunition.

A telegram from Casablanca states that General Moinier has issued a proclamation to the tribes that France does not intend to occupy fresh territories, but only wishes to support the Sherefian Army in order to relieve foreigners, and re-establish order and authority under the Sultan. If the rebellion ceases, France will stay the march of her troops; otherwise the troops will be obliged to pacify the country and severely punish the authors of disturbances.

Britain Taking no Action.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to questions, said that the Government did not contemplate taking active measures in Morocco.

The French measures were sufficient to protect British interests. No representations had been made to the French Government, they being unnecessary.

Germany and Partition.

BERLIN, APRIL 26.

The *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung*, a Pan-German organ, says that if France seriously resists the German demand for the partition of Morocco, she will bear the responsibility of war.

DEBATE ON THE VETO BILL.

Proposed Joint Session.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The proceedings in the debate on the Veto Bill, to-day, were accelerated by Mr. Asquith moving the "kangaroo closure." Out of twenty pages of the amendments, the Chairman selected the amendment of Sir Charles Cripps, providing that differences between the two Houses should be settled by a joint session.

Mr. Asquith said that he could not accept this as it meant that the House of Lords would always be predominant.

Mr. Balfour admitted that the Government had the right to deal with the constitution in a particular fashion, but they ought to have begun with the reform of the House of Lords. The Government's argument meant, in the meantime, that the bi-cameral system was destroyed.

The amendment was defeated by 262 votes to 157.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Exchange of Compliments.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

At a banquet of the American Asiatic Society, Mr. Knox, Secretary of State and Baron Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, made speeches in which they dwelt on the Japano-American harmony.

President Taft wrote saying that the recently negotiated treaty showed a friendship so strong between Japan and the United States that they could well afford to regard with complacence even mischievous and malicious rumours which utterly lacked foundation.

Baron Uchida said Japan would never go to war unless she were forced. Japan's ambition was not to see the Japanese flag dominate the Pacific, but to see that the ocean hung with the mingled splendours of the 'Stars and Stripes' and the sun-flag of Japan.

THE DURBAR AND PLAGUE.

Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morrell asked whether it would be necessary to postpone the Durbar celebrations in Agra and Oudh, if the efforts to stamp out bubonic plague were not successful.

Mr. Montagu: "I do not think so."

SUBMARINE ARMAMENT.

German Development.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The *Evening News* says it has the best authority for stating that a number of German submarines now being built will carry, in addition to torpedo tubes, one 3·4in. quickfirer. This paper points out that apart from the importance of the development itself, this combination of submarine and destroyer indicates a gradual evolution towards submersible cruisers and battle-ships.

COLONEL SEELY'S TRIP IN THE AIR.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for War, made a trip in Mr. Graham White's aeroplane yesterday.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

Looted by Chinese Pirates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, APRIL 26.

The Pacific mail steamer "Asia" has been wrecked on the Tai-Chow Islands. Passengers, who have arrived here, report that when the Captain saw the rocks through the fog, it was too late to save the ship, so he went full-speed ahead, and drove the vessel firmly on to the rocks, so preventing it from slipping back into deep water. There was no panic.

The passengers landed in the most orderly manner, notwithstanding that there was a fleet of Chinese pirates hovering round. They were kept at bay with considerable difficulty by the officers, armed with revolvers. The mails and passengers' belongings, together with some of the cargo, were saved. Directly the ship was abandoned, the pirates seized and looted her.

SOUTH POLAR EXPLORATION.

Amundsen's Letter to Dr. Nansen.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Dr. Nansen communicates to to-day's *Times* a letter from Amundsen to himself dated August 22nd, 1910, written abroad the "Fram" at Madeira. Amundsen explains that he resolved to go to the South Pole because he was unable, owing to Commander Peary's success, to obtain the required funds for the Arctic exploration. Amundsen said he shrank from the appearance of trying to get a start of Captain Scott and hoped to meet him in the Antarctic regions and tell him his plans.

SKY-SCRAPER WITH FIFTY-FIVE STOREYS.

American Enterprise.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Plans have been prepared for erecting in Broadway, New York, a sky-scraper, 750 feet high, of thirty storeys with an additional tower of 25 storeys.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SCANDALS.

M. Chedanne Released.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

M. Chedanne, the architect to the French Foreign Office, who was arrested for complicity with M. Hamon, has been released.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

TEHERAN, APRIL 26.

According to the *Iranish*, the Foreign Minister states that the British expedition to the Mekran was undertaken without the permission of the Persian Government.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Runciman presided over the first sitting of the Imperial Education Conference. He said that the problems at home and overseas were very similar. One thing, he desired was to bring into a common stock the intellectual forces of the Empire, thereby going to the very root of our Imperial strength. He heartily welcomed the delegates.

ENGLISH RACING.

Two Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The following are the probable starters for the two thousand guineas:—

Pietri	Maher
St. Anton	Dillon
Sydmonton	Donoghue
Clonbern	Doyle
Stedfast	F. Wootton
Cyllius	Trigg
Sunstar	Stern
Runnymede	Rickaby
Seaforth	O'Neill
Cellini	Watts
Marenta	H. Jones
Ironmask	Martin
Lycaon	Shaw
Longboat	Scott

The Result.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The result of two thousand guineas is as follows:—

Sunstar	1
Stedfast	2
Lycaon	3

Fourteen started.

Betting —5 to 1 against Sunstar, 100 to 9 against Stedfast and 50 to 1 against Lycaon.

Won by two lengths; half a length between the second and third.

The field kept pretty level until reaching the bushes when Sunstar drew away and won easily.

AMERICA POLO CUP.

English Team's Success.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The English polo team, with Cheape absent owing to indisposition, defeated Scrub's team by 63-4 goals to 51-2. The scores aggregated respectively eight and seven, but owing to rough play on both sides fouls were cut down. Messrs. Barrett and Edwards have arrived.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Partick Thistle beat Hamilton Academicals to-day, by one goal to nil.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Shoot Near Dehra Dun.

SPLENDID TIGER BAGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge have been enjoying a rest for the last ten days in a shooting camp near Dehra Dun. The camp being delightfully situated on a high bluff overlooking the Ganges with splendid shady trees and a magnificent view of the hills on the opposite side of the river. Until yesterday His Excellency was out of luck's way as both the tigers that were secured fell to Colonel Maxwell's rifle, the Viceroy not having had a shot except at smaller game of which a few specimens were obtained. Yesterday morning, however, "khabar" was brought in by Mr. Bilston, the Forest Officer, of a kill about five miles off near Khansaro. The Viceroy and three other rifles were placed in machans and the beat commenced. It was not long before the trumpeting of some of the beating elephants made sure a tiger was in the beat all right and after an attempt to break through on the left had been frustrated by the stops placed there, the tiger charged straight past the Viceroy's machan. He looked a splendid sight bounding over the bushes and with his great white ruff all on end. His Excellency fired as he crossed an open glade about 50 yards from his machan and knocked him over and gave him a second barrell as he struggled to his feet again. The tiger managed to go about 50 yards and then rolled over dead. The tiger turned out to be a splendid male and measured just over ten feet with a magnificent skin and His Excellency was very fortunate in securing such a splendid specimen at his first attempt.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Dissension at Calcutta

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Referring to the friction, which at present exists in the inner circle of Bengal King's Reception Committee, Rai Kanjilal Sing Saraswati, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Samaj, in a letter to the Press, deprecates the idea of Durbhanga launching a rival movement and exhorts his countrymen to join in one representative reception committee. He suggests that representative noblemen of both the Bengals shouldbe appointed vice-presidents and that the proposed oriental pageant should make room for something on the lines of the Empire pageant, which will enable Their Majesties to form an idea of the life and institutions of Bengal.

OPIUM NEGOTIATIONS.

Early Announcement to be Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

No further news of any importance has been received regarding the opium negotiations, but Lord Morley is conferring with Sir John Jordan with a view to make an authoritative announcement of the text of the treaty as soon as possible—at all events before the next sale day. The Government of India are now only disposing certified opium to China and the Treaty Ports. It is understood that the Chinese Foreign Office is seeking the co-operation of the foreign Powers to prohibit the entry of non-certified opium into the Treaty Ports, which will greatly reduce the opium smuggling between China and the adjoining countries, including Singapore and Hongkong.

CLIFTON LAND SALE CASE.

Referred to a Higher Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 26.

The District Magistrate of Karachi has referred the Clifton land sale case against Dr. Kara and Framroze F. Panthakey to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, suggesting that the accused have been improperly discharged by the City Magistrate, Karachi, and recommending that, if the Court concurs with him in thinking that further inquiry is necessary, the case may be ordered to be committed to the Sessions in view of the difficult points of law involved in it.

ALLEGED IMITATION OF A TRADE MARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 26.

Mr. Sande, City Magistrate, Karachi, proceeded yesterday with the complaint filed by the Bombay Company, Limited, against Messrs. Yusif Ali Alibhoy Karimji and Co. under Sections 486,487 of the I.P. Code and Sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandize Marks Act. The complainants allege they have been importing chintz prints of a particular design consisting of lines and flowers for the past ten years. This design is known as the "Rabel" design, and the accused have imported similar cloth with similar lines, but inferior colour, and have thereby counterfeited their design. Mr. Chapman, agent for the Bombay Company, Limited, was examined yesterday and the proceedings were postponed for further hearing on the 4 h proximo.

THE 10TH JATS CASE.

Trial by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A Special Tribunal composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Cox and Chatterjee will sit on Friday next to try the 10th Jats case. In this case Noni Gopal Sen Gupta and five other Bengalee youths were committed by the District Magistrate of Alipore on a charge of attempting to tamper with the loyalty of the sepoys of the 10 h Jats Regiment. These six prisoners were also accused in the Howrah Conspiracy case and were discharged the other day by the Special Tribunal.

CHOLERA IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 26.

Cholera has broken out in the three villages, Bolakpur, Bokaram, and Marshidabad in the vicinity of Hughes Town, Hyderabad. Twenty-two cases and nine deaths occurred up to last night. Sanitary measures are being taken to check the epidemic.

MAKING OF GOOD CITIZENS BY SCIENCE.

I.

Some recent public utterances, have helped to focus attention on the popular, but somewhat questionable notion, that science, as a separated and particular form of education, is the sole panacea and regenerative agent to which India must look for social and political salvation. Implied in this is the wider and looser proposition, that a nation's health and progress depends upon the broadcast diffusion of education. Those who are most wedded to this conventional creed, usually profess themselves obedient servants,—we might almost say slaves—of induction. But with a favourite hobby to ride, they are not as scrupulous as might be wished, in applying their own vaunted method. A survey of European sociology, since State education has had free play might well give them pause. It is by no means axiomatic, it is in truth the very opposite of axiomatic, that the general dissemination of cheap knowledge, (which needs to be thoughtfully discriminated from real education) of the board school sort, has made better citizens, more useful State assets of the numerous recipients. It cannot be too often repeated in these days of parrot-like repetition of fashionable phrases, that before we speak too freely of the blessings of education, we should have a clear conception of what we mean by education, whether we regard it as a means to an end, and if so, what that end is; or whether we regard it as an end in itself.

Most political advocates of wholesale State education, too often themselves products, and exemplifying the salient defects of that singular system, mean the former. But when cross-questioned, few indeed of them are agreed upon the end to which this means, uniform in name, but multiform in content, should be made subservient. Still less have they any definite idea of the full connotation of the term constantly on their lips. Very truly are they obnoxious to Mr. Chesterton's bitter gibe; we do not know, he says of them, what education is, but by all means let us give it to our children. With this caveat, entered in the faint hope, that it may induce some glib enthusiasts to think a little more accurately and deeply upon their fundamental premise, we turn to the narrower proposition with which we are here directly concerned. Let it be clearly understood that we do not wish to detract unjustly from the uses of science, confined to the proper and rather limited sphere of her own activity. Throughout we adopt the meaning given to science by her votaries, thus reducing its connotation, to one branch, one kind, one method of attaining, knowledge. When men talk of India's chief if not only hope of regeneration lying through science, they mean that kind of knowledge of natural phenomena, and what they call laws of nature, which admit of practical application. And it is in the belief that only that which can be practically applied deserves the name of knowledge, that this school exalts science and derides metaphysics. If we are looking only at the needs of modern commerce, manufactures, transport, and the accumulation of conveniences and luxuries, all exclusively material and practical, the ground of this naive belief, is plain and intelligible. But carrying it further, into so large and indefinite sphere, as national evolution and assuming that what helps money-making, must necessarily reform and improve character, takes these sanguine monomaniacs off their little patch of solid ground, and exposes their confident arguments and shallow channels of reasoning, to very destructive criticism.

When they noisily throw down the gauntlet to what they disdainfully call "visionary" or "speculative" mental activity, inviting, even for the achievement of so high and noble an end as the moral regeneration of millions, a comparison between the efficacy of a purely scientific and materialistic training, and spiritual insight, and inspiring teleological concepts as they hope to the complete advantage of the former, some one must take up the challenge, and try however humbly to vindicate all that makes life personal or national worth living, against that which goes no further than to increase its intrinsic worthlessness. For if the beneficence of science is to be measured, as some of its champions seem to think, by the resultant expansion of industry, its essential value is seen to lie in the most valueless of all things, material wealth, while it persistently tends to thrust secondary and derivative things into the foreground. As though the moral and spiritual worth of a man or a nation depends or ever could depend upon the volume of trade; or the regeneration of peoples be effected by widening the avenues to luxury and self-indulgence. It is only when the powers of science are controlled and directed by reference to a properly co-ordinated scheme of true values, that it plays its useful part as a splendid servant. But enthroned sovereign and supreme, allowed to display its inevitable intellectual, destructivity, to set up its own perverted standards, as though its "laws" were made by itself, and its chains of phenomena, had no beginning and no end, however potent it may prove to fill the coffers of a nation, a regenerative agent of that people surely it can never be. It is curious and interesting to note that fervent modern apostles of this belief heartily disclaim adhesion to its first appearance in Macaulay's vigorous minute on education. Apparently that violently cocksure exponent of his own infallibility, is too strong meat for his modern descendants. Yet it may be doubted whether there is any material difference in the thought which underlies the present cry that science alone can be the salvation of India. Macaulay decided the absurd superstitions of the poor Indians. They must be enlightened. They must be taught that the earth was not supported on a tortoise, that there were no rivers of milk, or interminable serpents encircling the world. As long as they sat in that state of besotted ignorance nothing could be done for or with them.

As far as we can see that is exactly the attitude of the twentieth century advocate or science. But he deals more gently, as we are a softer people now than then, with the foolish errors of the dreaming East. But what he wants to do is what Macaulay wanted to do, and he wants to do it for the same reason. He fondly believes that by substituting the Copernican for the mythologic theory, he will make a better, because a wiser man, of the simple Indian. It certainly is very ridiculous to suppose that the earth is supported on the back of a tortoise; at least it must appear very ridiculous, indeed wicked to astronomers, that anyone should think so. But when it comes to the regeneration of character, it may be doubted whether obliterating harmless traditionary faiths of that sort (all of course having some esoteric meaning which escape the vulgar) and substituting for them the assertion that world goes rolling round in space, obeying laws which no one has imposed, will leave the hearer of the glad tidings better balanced in mind, or elevated in morals. It may be highly absurd to imagine the earth floating on a lotus leaf in a circumambient sea; but there is some beauty in the picture. It is hardly less absurd and certainly much less beautiful, to teach that the earth's rotatory motion through space, is due to mysterious qualities of affinity and repulsion in its unknown atoms. But it may be objected the first explanation is utterly false, the last perfectly true. To sweep falsehood out of the path of truth, is in itself not only a common gain, but an end to the attainment of which the noblest lives may well be dedicated. As an abstract general proposition, few will care to dispute this. But used as the ordinary scientist uses it, it is apt to conceal an arrogant fallacy. The correction of phenomenal error, with which science is exclusively concerned, is ultimately valuable only as a means to establishing noumenal truth. Indirectly it may have its practical uses, and contribute to the increase of wealth and luxury. But confined within these limits, the scientific search for "truth" possesses no moral or spiritual value, except in so far as the mere desire to attain truth, is in itself a proof of the underlying spirituality, which alone craves the perfection, of which it is dimly aware in all such truly spiritual concepts, as truth, justice, virtue. So that when we hear pretentious claims put forward on behalf of the efficiency of mere science to be the renewing and inspiring power of a really advancing humanity, we may be permitted to suggest, that before any such ideals can possibly be realized, we must learn all that science has to teach us, and then superadd much where science will not teach. It is all very well to speak of bowing with humility before the "laws" of nature, and the truths of science, as though this were some new spiritual emotion, enlarging the distinguishing function of man, and heightening his moral and religious capacity. But so long as we keep within the limits of science, we shall find nothing to revere or inspire, nothing to generate loftier ambitions, to encourage higher faculties.

Left to itself, science stops short at the exact point where its contributions to knowledge need to be touched by a finer higher power to grander purpose. And the average man of science, usually acquires in virtue of his method, and the medium in which he works, a mood of antagonism towards those who go cheerfully with him to the utmost exploitation and amassing of the treasures of his own little field, but would then pass on and make use of his hoards in a higher region. No one can seriously deny that the tendency of science, particularly as taught and understood in the board school style, is to produce an impudent materialism which hides its daring negations under a modest assumption of nescience. The really great scientists, it is true, men like Newton and Kelvin, have a wider range of vision, and a truer discernment of the part which science ought to play in the complete education of human mentality. But the baser sort, unused to culture, put suddenly in possession of a few elementary scientific truths, are too ready to believe that this cheap veneer of knowledge is in itself a complete education, and exhausts the possibilities of all the great problems of human life and destiny, on which, strictly speaking, science proper, has no word to say. What then is really meant by this haughty assertion that science and science alone can lift the peoples of India out of their long sleep and set them abreast of the crowding civilizations of the West? This probably, that the substitution of "exact" knowledge for extremely inexact faith, will enable them to develop the resources of the country and complete in the already thronged markets of the world, for their share of the world's wealth. Conceded; but have we any guarantee that this artificial stimulation of energies long dormant, will not only make the outturn richer, but better? What after all are these wonderful achievements of science, and how have they helped to raise man, as something more that a money making and money spending animal? Treated as purely intellectual, and so applied, as become the unfettered intellect using its own weapons to purely selfish purposes, to commerce, it would be hard indeed to say that science had yielded more of human happiness than human misery. Take for example the whole range of the aniline industries. Here science and the scientific chemist, are seen in boldest relief, at their most characteristic work. One or two men grow rich; hundreds of their wretched servants lead crippled blasted lives.

X. X. X.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Drainage and Water-Supply Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation was held yesterday, to consider the recent order of the Government recommending the Corporation to hand over the drainage work to a body of trustees and declining to undertake the work themselves. The Government order was passed in connection with a resolution of the Corporation, in December last, to the effect that they thought the Government should assume control of drainage and water-supply schemes and that they should complete the work themselves, the Corporation expressing the hope that it would be completed within the estimated cost and without recourse to any fresh or additional taxation. The Government had declined to adopt the course suggested and suggested in the alternative the formation of a committee to consider the appointment of trustees.

Dr. T. M. Nair moved the following resolution which was carried without opposition:—"The Corporation having perused the Government order No. 576, dated the 11th April, 1911, are of opinion that there is no necessity for the creation of a special Commission or body of trustees for the carrying out of their water supply and drainage schemes, as that would be, in their opinion, an unnecessary innovation upon the legitimate sphere of action of Municipal institutions and that they feel themselves quite competent to discharge the essentially municipal duties of supplying the city with drinking water and of constructing the necessary drainage works, as far as the means at their disposal permit, provided they receive such financial assistance and expert advice as they have a right to expect from Government in the carrying out of such far-reaching and extensive sanitary improvements to the capital city of this Presidency, and provided also that they are not unnecessarily rushed in the execution of this vast and difficult undertaking."

Mr. K. C. Desikschariar then moved the following resolution:—"After a very careful consideration of its present financial condition and having regard to the statutory limitation imposed on its borrowing powers, the Corporation is of opinion that the city drainage and waterworks scheme as proposed by the special engineer in his note, dated the 2nd May 1910, is too costly and beyond the powers of the Corporation and in view, therefore of the imperative need for completing at an early date the new system of drainage, improving the water-supply and generally advancing the sanitation of the city of Madras and the inability of the Corporation to raise the funds required for carrying them out, the Corporation requests H. E. the Governor-in-Council to appeal to the Government of India and urge on them the necessity for a large and substantial grant of not less than a third of the cost of schemes from the Imperial funds such as the richer Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta have had. The Cooporation apprehends that without such aid from Government the schemes cannot be carried to completion and will have to be stopped suddenly after an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees."

At the suggestion of the President, the consideration of the resolution was postponed.

BATHING FATALITY AT MANGALORE.

European Lady Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, APRIL 26.

A sad fatality took place yesterday morning, which has cast a gloom over the station. Mrs. H. Morgan went out by the morning mail with her stepson, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Heycock, Port Officer, to Uttal, about four miles from Mangalore and whilst she was bathing she went beyond her depth and was drowned. Her body was recovered and brought to Mangalore. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mr. Morgan.

DELHI DURBAR ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Lahore this evening for Delhi. He will remain at Delhi for twenty-four hours and will discuss with the Viceroy and Sir John Hewett certain matters connected with the arrangements for the Coronation Durbar. His Honour will hand over charge of the Province to the Hon'ble Mr. Douie by wire from Delhi on Friday morning and will then leave for Bombay en route to England.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A YOUNG MAN.

I suppose it is something of a rarity for a book of reminiscences to be written, and published, by an author who has not yet attained even to the modest age of forty years. It must be rarer still for such a book to be supremely interesting. But Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, author of "Ancient Lights and Certain New Reflections," has had opportunities so exceptional that it would be curious if a man of his undoubted literary skill had failed to arrest attention with his memories. For he was cradled, so to speak in the midst of the select literary and artistic coterie ones known to fame as the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. A nephew of the Rossetti, son of that Dr Hueffer who was musical critic of the "Times," grandson of that white-maned cyclone of a man Madox Brown (whom he describes as exactly like the King of Hearts in a pack of cards), young Hueffer was brought up from earliest infancy in the chilly shadow of the great. At the time he confesses that the experience was not altogether enjoyable. Ruskin, Holman Hunt, Carlyle and Browning—these and other great men "were perpetually being held up to me as standing upon unattainable heights; and at the same time I was perpetually being told that if I could not attain to these heights, I might just as well not cumber the earth." This counsel of perfection very nearly scared a small boy into settled despondency. And the clothes that he was compelled to wear afforded little solace to a sensitive soul. His golden hair was kept long, and he "was attired in a suit of greenish yellow corduroy velveteen, with gold buttons, and stockings of which one was red and the other green." His Pre-Raphaelite origin was not without its amusing side, in the retrospect.

MR. HUEFFER AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

Mr. Hueffer has written a good deal himself since those early days. An obviously predestinate author, he complains that he has already produced several million unprofitable words about the Rossettis and their circle. And he is as yet only thirty-eight. Still I doubt whether he will equal the record of the last of the Bro herhood. William Michael Rossetti, still living at the age of eighty-one, and still industrious issuing from time to time stray leaves of reminiscence. The younger man's recollections are distinctly the more readable. There is something in writing while the memory is still fresh; if the author had waited until the orthodox age we should probably have lost much of what makes his book so interesting. And the great men of whom he writes have almost all passed away already. Holman Hunt is gone, and George Meredith (who left the strange establishment in Cheyne Walk, says Mr. Hueffer, because of his straitened finances), and the Abbe Liszt, and William Morris, and most of those whose names flit across these fascinating pages. Authentic stories of how they appeared to a young man of the present day have their value; as Carlyle was apt to say, "Universal history is not indifferent" to them. If, as the author hints in excuse for his action, he found himself in danger of forgetting the details of his so remarkable childhood, we may well be glad that he threw convention to the winds and remarked upon his reminiscences at so early an age. No doubt there will be material for another volume or more of recollections by the time, Mr. Hueffer reaches the customary age for such literary exercises.

MR. ROBERT HICHENS AND MR. GALSWORTHY.

There are, perhaps, half a dozen novelists whose work I always read, if I can get the opportunity. John Galsworthy is one of these; Mr. R. S. Hichens is another; and books by both of these writers have been published within the last few weeks. As the older of the two, I will deal first with Robert Hichens.

It must be about sixteen or seventeen years ago, that I read "The Green Carnation," the first book by this author to make any stir in the literary world. Everybody spoke of it as extraordinarily clever, and it was. No doubt it owed a good deal of its success to the fact that several of its characters were easily recognisable. It was, in fact, a "roman a clef." Then came "The Folly of Eustace" and "The Imaginative Man"; and, in 1897, "Flames" and "The Londoners." This last work is pure farce, and I wonder that it has not been adapted (so far as I know) for the stage; the earlier part of it is so laughable that no man with a sense of humour could attempt to read it in a club library without risk of summary ejection. Then, after one or two minor books, came "Felix," which I am inclined to rank as the best thing, from the artistic point of view, that Mr. Hichens has ever done. It contains, among other things, an admirable picture of a certain School of Journalism, drawn from the life. The author himself, Mr. Francis Gribble, and I dare say other well-known literary men of the day, graduated at that school, which deserves to rank with that great American college of commerce depicted in "The Wrecker."

A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

But I suppose the general public know Mr. Hichens best by "The Call of the Blood" and its sequel "A Spirit in Prison," or possibly by that remarkable study of the desert "The Garden of Allah." It was by this book that he secured his position as a serious novelist—one of those who could be trusted to deal a psychological problem with that detail and exhaustiveness that the British public demand from a clever writer before they prepare his pedestal. He "spread himself" over that book as the phrase runs, and found it pay; he spread himself even more effusively over the "Call of the Blood" and its sequel and by that time the critics agreed that he had "consolidated his position." But in the consolidation he had unquestionably acquired a verbosity that was rather distressing; and we began to fear that his future novels would outrival in length those of Mr. William de Morgan. Fortunately, he has returned since to the path of moderation with the result that some reviewers are already taking him to task for giving us mere sketches when he might have produced an elaborated work.

"The Dweller on the Threshold" is the name of his latest novel and the central idea of the story is as strong as anything Mr. Hichens has yet handled. Briefly, it deals with the gradual transference of personality between a London clergyman and his curate, the dominating character of the one being gradually eaten away and absorbed by the other, until the originally weak curate, humbly worshipping his superior, becomes by degrees critical, masterful and overbearing. This takes place as the result of a series of psychical experiments undertaken by the two, at the rectors instigation, with the avowed object of strengthening the younger man's will power, but really with the view of getting into communication with the other world. In the hands of the author of "Flames" the story might have been expected to produce an effect of horror—to give the nervous reader at least a bad night. Somehow it fails to do so; possibly because the events are not narrated by the author, but by one of the parties concerned, and monologues describing experiences in the occult are difficult matters to handle satisfactorily, even though a case-hardened professor, expert, in psychical research, is brought in to listen to the story. The book will attract attention from those interested in problems of this kind, but it is not Mr. Hichens at his best. It has the negative merit of conciseness.

NOTES ON "THE PATRICIAN."

"The Patrician" by John Galsworthy is a very different sort of work. As in "Fraternity", and "The Country House," Mr. Galsworthy makes a careful study of a class. He is one of those authors to whom the characters are everything the story a secondary matter; but this does not prevent his novels from holding the attention of their readers firmly from first to last. He stands a little apart aloof from his work, he has the air rather of a scientist dissecting living tissues. For they are indisputably alive all these men and women we meet in his books. And Galsworthy is curiously without prejudice scrupulously fair in his appraisement of all types; he has the calm judicial mind. H. G. Wells has always found it go against the grain to write amicably of a man who has been to the University and a public school; his Cambridge in the New Machiavelli is peopled with a colony of freaks. But Galsworthy though he could write "Fraternity," can now turn round and display an equal understanding of, and equal sympathy with, the peerage. There is not one of these figures in "The Patrician" that does not stand out as an arresting personality. Lord and Lady Valleys, Lady Casterley, Lord Miltoun, Lord Dennis and the charming Lady Barbara—these almost make out a case of themselves for the retention of the House of Lords.

I confess to a great belief in Mr. Galsworthy as a

novelist and for that matter as a playwright also. He can write: he has imagination; above all there is though at the back of his work. They tell me that like so many of our best authors, he also has had some experience of travel, and of life and work at sea. I believe it was under Joseph Conrad, then mate of a sailing vessel, that Mr. Galsworthy once shipped as a foremast hand and that this fortunate conjunction had something to do with Mr. Conrad finding an outlet for his genious in print. Mr. Galsworthy is still young—not much over forty. There is a striking uniformity of excellence about the books he has produced; he has written nothing (or at any rate nothing that I have seen) of inferior quality. The man who could write "The Patrician" is capable of the very best.

"DOUBLE LIVES."

I have mentioned above, as one of Mr. Robert Hichens' companions in a certain School of Journalism, another man of letters who may be reckoned a good advertisement for that enterprising institution, if it still exist. This is Mr. Francis Gribble, a writer to whom I had occasion to refer in an earlier letter as the author of "The Love Affairs of Lord Byron" and other books of this nature. At the time I expressed a hope that he would turn from this form of literature (somewhat overdone of late years) and employ his talents in a worthier field. Since then I have received as if in answer to my wish, Mr. Gribble's novel "Double Lives"; though my pleasure in reading it has been a little dashed by perceiving the announcement of a new life of Rachel from the same pen. For some reason or other, difficult to determine, Mr. Gribble has never quite received his full meed of praise as a novelist, though several excellent books in this kind stand to his credit. In particular I remember reading "The Pillar of Cloud" some five years ago and being greatly struck with it. I think that "Double Lives" ought to achieve something of a popular success. It treats chiefly of the various entanglements that await the feet of the young man who comes up to London after a successful career at the University and the death of an uncle who leaves him all his property. Mr. Gribble preaches the comfortable doctrine that everyone ought to have a second if not a third chance. In fact, we are too often compelled to begin playing the great game of life before we have learned the rules. His hero contrives to make two false steps, but fortunately Mr. Gribble's ingenuity is equal to the task of extricating him in time for a happy ending.

THE LIFE OF JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

"Life may be short, but afternoons are often very long." This quotation, from the "Life of John Oliver Hobbes" as told in her correspondence, with a biographical sketch by her father, Mr. Morgan Richards may well stand as an epitome of her outlook upon the world, at all events during her later years, Mrs. Craigie was I believe, only thirty-eight when she died, and in her short life she had attracted as much attention as any writer of her period. She wrote two really fine books in "The School for Saints" and its sequel "Robert Orange," but it is probable that this record of her life will outlast any of her more consciously artistic productions. A notable woman in many ways, she was at once a Greek scholar and an exceptionally gifted musician, full of the spirit of her time, and yet reflecting something of an austerer age. The whirlwind of London society at once fatigued her to death and kept her alive; she felt she needed the stimulus which undoubtedly hastened her end. Towards the close the loneliness of life oppressed her and, to use her own phrase, she began to feel that she had never been at home in the world. "No one," she declared, "has ever longed for death more earnestly and calmly than I have longed for it." She hoped that she might fall asleep, never to wake again; and in the end she had her wish. This story of her life is a remarkable revelation of the inner mind of a woman gifted with the artistic temperament.

E. H. LACON WATSON.

NEW STEVENSON LETTERS.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has been dead sixteen years and his ever-increasing fame has given him a world-wide circle of readers. They will be interested in the "New Letters" which Sir Sidney Colvin, his close friend and editor of the previous volumes of letters, has selected for publication in the April number of "Scribner's Magazine." Here are one or two extracts. To Mrs. Silwell he writes in 1874:—

"I am so tired; but I am very hopeful. All will be well some time, if it be only when we are dead. One thing I see so clearly. Death is the end naither of joy nor sorrow. Let us pass into the clods and come up again a grass and flowers; we shall still be this wonderful, shrinking, sentient matter—we shall still thrill to the sun and grow relaxed and quiet after rain, and have all manner of pains and pleasures that we know not of now. Consciousness, and ganglia, and suchlike, are after all but theories, and who knows? This God may not be cruel when all is done; he may relent and be good to us "a la fin des fins" Think of how He tempers our afflictions to us, of how tenderly. He mixes in bright joys with the gray web of trouble and care that we call our life. Think of how He gives, who takes away.

"Out of the bottom of the miry clay I write this; and I look forward confidently; I have faith after all; I believe, I hope, I will not have it reft from me; there is something good behind it all, bitter and terrible as it seems, dear friend. The Infinite Majesty (as it will be always in regard to us the bubbles of an hour) the Infinite Majesty must have moments, if it were no more, of greatness; must sometimes be touched with a feeling for our infirmities, must sometimes relent and be clement to those frail play things that he has made and made so bitterly alive. Must it, not be so, my dear friend, out of the depths I cry? I feel it now who when I am most painfully conscious of His cruelty.

"He must relent. He must reward. He must give some indemnity, if it were but in the quiet of a daisy, tasting of the sun and the soft rain and the [illegible] for all the dire fever sweet shadow of [illegible] that He makes us bear in this poor existence. We make too much of this human life of ours. It may be that two clods together, two flowers together, two grown trees together touching each other deliciously with their spread leaves, it may be that these dumb things have their own priceless sympathies, surer and more untroubled than our.

"How curiously we are built up into our false positions. The other day, having toothache and the black dog on my back generally, I was rude to one of the servants at the dinner-table. And nothing, of course, can be more insulting than for a man to speak harshly to a young woman who will lose her place if she speaks back to him; and, of course, I determined to apologise. Well, do you know, it was perhaps four days before I found courage enough, and I felt as red and ashamed as could be. Why? Because I had been rude? Not a bit of it; because I was doing a thing that would be called ridiculous in thus apologising. I did not know I had so much respect of middle-class notion before; this is my right hand which I must cut off. Hold the arm please; once—twice—thrice; the offensive member is amputated; let us hope I shall never be such a cad any more as to be ashamed of being a gentleman."

WHEN I DIE.

To Sir Sidney Calvin he writes in 1880;—

"When I die of consumption you can put that upon my tomb. Sketch of my tomb follows:—

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, BORN 1850, OF A FAMILY OF ENGINEERS, DIED . . .

"Nitor aquis."

Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

You, who pass this grave, put aside hatred; love kindness; be all services remembered in your heart and all offences pardoned; and as you go down again among the living, let this be your question: Can I make someone happier this day before I lie down to sleep! Thus the dead man speaks to you from the dust: you will hear no more from him."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

MADRAS BOY-SCOUTS.

Letter from Sir R. S. Baden-Powell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

The following letter has just been received from the Chief Scout, General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, to the Secretary of the Madras Scouts' Camp:—

"Dear Sir,—I am greatly obliged to you for the interesting photographs of your Scouts' Camp, and hope that I may have more from time to time. I am particularly glad to hear of the valuable work done by the Scouts, as it shows me that the Scouts in India have got the right spirit; that they are not merely playing scouting games, but are playing the game by doing useful work for others. With good wishes for their further success."

RECENT BENGAL PROPOSALS.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the recent proposals of the Bengal Government to introduce scouting into the schools are encountering strenuous opposition in most of the Indian scouting centres, inasmuch as the departure would do away with all voluntary principles which are the back-ground of scouting, as enunciated by the Chief Scout and the Head-quarters Committee working with him. The Madras Scout-masters have already sent in a strongly-worded circular letter to the other Indian scout-masters on the subject and have forwarded copies to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. The result of the action of the Bengal Government, so far, has, says the paper, been in the direction of consolidating the scout movement and is leading to the formation of a central committee for India and local associations in the districts where they have not already been formed.

THEFT IN A TRAIN.

Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A Mahomedan, Taluddin Shaik, was charged at the Sealdah Court, Calcutta, with theft of Rs. 900 from Kalimuddin Biswas in a train between Naihatty and Dum-Dum. The complainant stated that he was a passenger from Lalgola Ghat, where he made the acquaintance of the accused and another person, and the accused and the complainant were the sole occupants of a third-class carriage. The latter fell asleep, subsequently, keeping his money in a small tin-box which he placed under his head. The accused is alleged to have stolen the box and left the train at a roadside station. The Currency Office authorities were informed and payment of the notes was stopped. The accused made his way to Calcutta, and, with the assistance of a butcher, two notes were changed at a money-changer's shop. The latter on depositing the notes at the Currency Office was arrested as was the butcher, who was well acquainted with the accused. The police, with the help of the butcher, succeeded in arresting the culprit.

The case is adjourned.

THE MIDNAPUR CASE.

Government and Advocate-General's Fees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The "Indian Daily News" states that the Government refuses to pay the Advocate General's fees for the Midnapur case, on the ground that it is a State case covered by his salary. The matter is still under discussion, and a final decision has not been yet reached. Meanwhile, the fees January to March quarter, have been with held, though other counsel and lawyers have been paid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Major W. D. Daunt, 39th Horse, is selected for 2nd-in-command of that Regiment.

Major S. W. King, 5th Infantry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, 3rd (Lahore) Division vice Major Parver, 124th Infantry.

Major F. A. Andrew, 48th Pioneers, is selected for 2nd-in-command of the 107th Pioneers.

The new system of physical training which was introduced into the Army at home in 1908, has been made applicable to India.

It is notified that the examination for admission to the Staff College, Camberly, this year will commence on 11th July next.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

After a stubborn game the Rangers succeeded in beating the Customs who had retained the cup for the last three years by a solitary goal, Lawton of the winning team being perhaps the most conspicuous figure on the field.

CANONIZATION AT ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

THE canonization of four priests of the Diocese of Bombay took place at the Cathedral on Wednesday evening during the usual evening service. The four clergymen were the Rev. C. N. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. C. King, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Rev. A. H. Coles of the Additional Clergy Society and the Rev. D. L. Joshi of the Church Missionary Society. The ceremony occurred after the second lesson. The four priests walked in procession down the aisle and were presented to the Bishop, the Revs. C. N. Barham and C. King, by Canon Heyward and the Revs. A. H. Coles and D. A. Joshi by Canon Revington. They were then formally installed according to the prescribed ritual by the Bishop into canonries of the Cathedral. In the case of the Rev. A. H. Coles, it was a re-installation. The Rev. gentlemen held a Canonry of Bombay some years ago and now returns to the Diocese after a period of service in New Zealand. The service was fully choral and was attended by a large congregation.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, etc., decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale repôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSPECTOR DEW'S LIBEL ACTION.

Verdict for £400.

In mail we have before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division, Mr. Walter Dew (formerly Chief Inspector) sued Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, for damages for an alleged libel, which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" in August, 1910. The libel was contained in a cable from the defendants' special correspondent in Quebec, and was headed: "The confession. Crippen tells the police the whole story." The cable said:—

"There is no longer any doubt that Crippen has made a confession to Inspector Dew regarding the crime of which he is charged, and the news which I sent you as a rumour can now be stated as a fact. I not only have the very best authority for saying this, but I also have the admission of Inspector Dew made to me that 'Crippen has told me the complete story of the killing of Belle Elmore.' Inspector Dew said when I asked him, 'Yes, Crippen has now told me the complete story of the crime and how her body was disposed of. He also related to me exactly how the murder occurred. This is all the inspector would say, and when asked for particulars said he could say no more. He said 'If you want to know any more I must refer you to Scotland Yard.' I asked him if he would confirm or deny the report that Crippen said he was not a murderer and would escape conviction. The inspector said, 'I would be very glad to oblige you, but I cannot.'"

The plaintiff complained that the report was an imputation of grave misconduct on his part as a police officer. The defendants admitted that the article was libellous, unreservedly withdrew all imputations, and expressed their sincere regret for the publication.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., in opening the case for the plaintiff, said the only issue which would come before the jury would be to assess the damages which the defendant paper would have to pay. The jury knew what the duties of police officers were, and of course it was well known that no officer who was engaged in a criminal case would dare to communicate any information which came to him in the discharge of his duties to a member of the publis and to no one less than to a member of the press. Any deviation from this line of conduct would be serious misconduct on the part of a police officer. The plaintiff was a man now 47 years of age, having entered the force when he was nineteen. He rapidly made his way upwards until he became chief inspector, and had under him such important districts as those of Hammersmith and Bow-street. In the whole time he was in the force no question of misbehaviour or conduct had even arisen, and he had received many commendations. Counsel then read the libel at length, and said that it purported to come by cable from a special correspondent. He should ask for the production of that cable, so that the jury might see whether there ever was such a cable, or whether what was published was merely an "artistic development" of other news.—(Laughter.) Of course the thing was an absolute lie from beginning to end, and there was no shadow of foundation for it and no word of truth in it. Mr. Dew retired from his position having completed twenty-eight and a half years' of service, on December 5 last, and the same day issued the writ in this action. Eventually the defendants published an apology, and said after publishing this gross libel that they did not desire to say anything derogatory of him. He put it to the jury that they ought to give a verdict which would express in no uncertain way what they thought of such conduct. He had opened the case at length lest his learned friends should not call evidence and he should lose the chance of cross-examining the men who did this thing.

Mr. Shearman (for the defendants) said he had at once handed to his learned friend the cable in question on which the libel was founded.

Mr. Walter Dew, the plaintiff, was then called. He said the violation of confidence was a most serious offence on the part of a police officer and the regulations and instructions against it were very strict.

While in Canada, did you make any communication on the Crippen case to any member of the public or the press?—Never.

Is there a shadow of foundation for any of the statements in this libel on you?—Absolutely none.

Plaintiff further said the libel had caused him great trouble and annoyance even before he left Canada. The reporters there were very blunt, and when he would not give them information they suggested he was giving special information to the "Daily Chronicle" for pay.

Mr. Shearman objected that what the reporters in Canada said had no more to do with the case than what the girl said to the soldier.—(Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Shearman: He admitted that he had eight actions pending for libel besides the present one, but they were not of the present type. There were actions pending against the "Evening Standard," the "Pall Mall" and the "Westminster Gazette" for saying that he disclosed official secrets.

You are suing them, because they said you talked to the reporters?—No they said I had divulged official secrets.

You know that when Crippen left the country there were some things said about the police?—When Crippen left the country, there was no evidence that there had been a crime.

Did not the "Daily Chronicle" stick up for you?—It is no use patting you on the back with one hand and cutting your throat with the other.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Shearman, who called no evidence, suggested that the plaintiff had not been seriously injured by what had taken place. The whole of the foundation on which his learned friend had made his Boanergic speech had gone, because he had handed the actual cable to his learned friend, who had not even put in it. The plaintiff was bringing nine libel actions; he was making a profession of bringing libel actions, and juries ought not to encourage such action. He asked the jury to treat the defendants fairly and to say that the action was a trumpery one.

His Lordship, in summing up, said there would be no question for the jury as to the libel, and all they had to do was to consider calmly and seriously what amount the plaintiff was entitled to. The reply of the defendants that the information came from a special correspondent and that they believed it was no answer in law. The question was one entirely for the jury.

The jury after, an hour's absence, returned into Court, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £400 damages.

The Judge having left the building, no judgment was entered.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Dock Contract Secured by English Firm.

News arrived in London in Mail week from Montreal, of an important step which has been taken by the Harbour Commissioners of the Canadian city towards the establishment of naval works.

A contract has been concluded with the Vickers Company, of London and Barrow, by which the firm secures, under the most favourable conditions, thirty acres of land in the heart of the city for some new naval works which they have arranged to construct. Included in the comprehensive scheme is a floating dock to take merchant and war ships of a displacement of 27,000 tons, a basin for accommodating ships being fitted out or repaired, and extensive workshops.

The floating dock is to be built at once, at the firm's English works, and will, it is hoped, be ready next season for the accommodation of the largest of the ships sailing up the St. Lawrence.

Building operations and the construction of the masonry walls will commence practically immediately. In addition to the favourable terms conferred by the authorities, arrangements have been made for a subsidy, to be continued for thirty-five years, of 3 1-2 per cent. upon a total outlay of three million dollars.

A man named Hodgson was sentenced at Silsden recently to three months' imprisonment for having assaulted an unpopular policeman of that town named Hemthorn. A number of persons sympathised with Hodgson, and when he was sentenced, a not occurred. The police were reinforced and dispersed the mob by using their batons. Hemthorn has now been transferred, and a petition has been forwarded to the Secretary for Home Affairs, asking that an inquiry into the conduct of the police shall be made and demanding Hodgson's release.

FRENCH PAINTERS.

New Truths and Old Conventions.

English artists of repute and interest, like Mr. Charles Shannon, Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. Peppercorn, and then again one Dutch artist, M. Bauer—whose "Toledo" appears to me, and might appeal to M. Maurice Barres—are represented well in Mr. Van Wisseligh's exhibition, writes Mr. Frederick Wedmore in the "Standard" but what makes the exhibition especially noticeable—what makes it obligatory for the refined, instructed amateur to see it—is the presence of a group of French paintings of quite the highest quality. Not to speak of drawings by the greatest master of design and decoration that the Nineteenth Century knew—that phrase has indicated, without possibility of mistake, Puvis de Chavannes—and not to speak of three drawings of Daumier's, one of which, "Less Pieces a Conviction"—a Court of Justice scene—reaches the high-water mark of Daumier's talent as student of character, there are pictures curiously admirable by Courbet, Corot, Jongkind, Georges Michel; and if Fantin Latour is not represented by any of his flower-pieces, there are at least two figure-subjects very characteristic, and three or four interesting essays which show him as occasional copyist and interpreter of Veronese and of Titian. These last are technically attractive. They have all the merit that can possibly belong to interpretation and copy. But I am constrained to confine myself—when I come to details—to the works of the four painters whom I have mentioned together.

INFLUENCE OF JONGKIND.

I have called them all French painters; but one of them and one of the most powerful was of foreign birth. Jongkind was a Dutchman, who took up early and with gladness French nationality and whom the more enlightened artists of his day, in his adopted land, accepted readily though the large public, during most of his life, held aloof. He came to exercise an influence that cannot be denied on the French School. He like Boudin, was one of those who prepared the way for the impressionists, and they prepared the way both of them, by executing work which finely reconciled the newer truths with the older conventions. Of these two men of genius Jongkind was perhaps the more difficult to receive. Even Boudin—with whom he was so much in sympathy—felt and said about him that the roughness of the rind did interfere a little with the appreciation of the fruit's splendour. There is no particular "roughness of the rind," however, in either of the two quite admirable pieces which Mr. Van Wisselingh exhibits. One belongs to the year 1862, and represents the river behind Trouville—the Toucques—practically a Boudin subject, but one to which Jongkind occasionally turned. It is of delightful refinement of execution: quietly luminous. The other, 'Les Promeneurs,' is, in theme, even more characteristic, and in performance absolutely memorable. Jongkind as picture after picture, drawing after drawing, etching after etching bears evidence—was fond of bitter winter, as he was fond, also of the weird effects of moonlight. What with the Trouville river and the picture of skaters Mr. Van Wisselingh had only to add a moonlight and a vivid sketch of Paris to form, in a small compass, a representation—for the beginner at all events—of Jongkind's range and of his art.

COURBET AND COROT.

Four pictures, however adroitly pounced upon, could not exhibit, even in brief, the range of Courbet; and, in that they are both landscapes, and landscapes of the upland of Eastern France, the two Courbets Mr. Van Wisselingh is able to show have, with plenty of differences indeed, just a superficial or nominal similarity, which would not have been present had there been a Nude—and Courbet was great in Nudes—or a Marine, and Courbet has won immortality by his "Wave." "La Grotte aux Puits noir," with the sturdiness of its structure and the beautiful elusiveness of its light, is of the two landscapes now shown the one that appeals to me the more. A very beautiful little Corot—a Corot without mannerism, without a suggestion of "parti-pris" (which is another way of saying that it is a Corot of only the middle period,—is "Ramasseuses d'Herbes." The incident affords the name, and adds a little to the interest but the charm of the picture and its veritable them, is in field and hillside in town and sky. The last picture at Mr. Van Wisselingh's to which I would direct attention—it is one to which attention is urgent—is a Georges Michel called simply Landscape. Georges Michel had not great variety; but this is an unusual Michel. As an arrangement of line and of illumination it has more than ordinary intricacy and more than ordinary charm. Its debts—if it betrays a debt—is rather to De Koninck than to "Old" crome. But it is mostly Michel's in idea as well as in actual performance and if, as I hold even the average Michel is a little underrated how much underrated with the big public is likely to be this singular instance of Michel's refined and really—to the instructed—impressive Art.

FRENCH GIRLS OF TO-DAY.

Mgr. Bolo's Estimate.

Mgr. Bolo, the talented lecturer of the Roman Catholic University in Paris, who possesses a fame in Paris perhaps only comparable with that of Father Bernard Vaughan in England has lately been devoting his attention to the French "jeune fille." In mail week he contributed an article on this subject to the "Matin."

"The young girls of our society of to-day," he says "are no longer very timid, and almost all are very well educated. Even if this advance were not accounted excellent, one must allow that it exists, and it must be submitted to. It is true that many of these amiable juveniles, cured of timidity, exaggerate their recovery. I am told that certain "salons" are frequented by young girls of good birth, but bad breeding who affect language and conduct which shock even the young men. The little creature with a shy laugh has disappeared from our natural history; another species is attempting to replace it, one which Schopenhauer would have called the monkey with a pigtail.' But because this young girl of to-day takes liberties like an American, flirts like an English girl, reads like a Norwegian, is omnivorous and versatile as a Russian, uses her eyes like a Spaniard, and to-morrow may be dressed like a Turk, this is not enough to conclude that she is quite French or even quite Parisian.

"For more than ten years I have had to do with from two to three or four hundred young girls of the most important parishes in Paris, and I can speak of them with some authority. My admiration for them is unbounded, for one cannot suspect how much energy, intelligence, straightforwardness, and purity these young French girls possess. They assimilate only the better part of contemporary progress. And when I think that it is the women who make our manners, and that the girls of to-day will be the wives of to-morrow, I remain convinced that they alone will raise French society. They alone will console us for the pitiful failure of all those politicians and sociologists who have not tired during the last forty years in uttering promises which we are tired of believing and even tired of denying.

GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

A Coronation gift for the Queen furnishing a striking example of the loyalty of the oversees Dominions left St. Vincent for England from the women of St. Vincent.

The idea originated with lady Sadler, wife of Colonel Sir J. Hayes Sadler Governor of the Windward Islands, and the Hon. Mrs. Murray, wife of the Administrator of St. Vincent, and the humblest inhabitants of the island have readily availed themselves of the privilege of subscribing.

The gift, a parasol, is composed entirely of British Empire materials, and is made of finely-embroidered muslin worked by several native ladies—Miss Macdonald, Miss Kate Macdonald, Miss Ethel Durrant and Miss Leila Durrant.

The stick is of native (groo-groo) wood, and the gold handle is a model of the lovely West Indian conch shell, the inside of which is in shaded pink enamel work.

A league of fathers and mothers of large families, intending to present a petition to the Premier (Senator Monis) for a reduction of taxation in cases such as their own, met at the Invalides Square and formed into a procession. The police stopped the procession from proceeding, but the Premier, on hearing of the matter, received a deputation from the league.

THE STRONG MAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A German Port in the Mediterranean.

THE Baghdad Railway is a great game to watch, like a chess match between two masters. It admittedly develops a little slowly, writes a Constantinople correspondent to the "Daily Mail," and occasionally, too, a veil is drawn over the board and several moves are hidden; but with a little imagination it is not hard to follow the progress of the play and to get a good idea of all 'the developments and checks, the calculated bluff and the adroit concession with which Germany is working determinedly, ambitiously, unrestingly, in Mesopotamia to get another market for her hungry industries and another bulwark for her influence in world policy. They are great men, too who move the pieces. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is not merely a professional diplomat; he ii just what everyone who knows him say of him: "Baron Marschall is a great man." There are two theories in Constantinople as to why he is not Chancellor of the German Empire. One is that the Kaiser has no one good enough to replace him here in his important work of building up Germany's ever-growing commercial and political influence in Turkey. The other is that Emperor William does not wish to meet another Bismark in these latter days in the form of the able and masterful Baron Marschall; and for a man to be feared by the Kaiser is not faint testimony to his strength of mind and will. A tall, heavily-built man, with a great, large-featured, haughty face and a mane of rather long white hair, he is the commanding officer of Germany's Near Eastern campaign of commercial expansion. He is the brain that is behind the Baghdad Railway.

DIRECTOR OF THE RAILWAY.

Quite another type is M. Edouard Huguenin, director-general of the Baghdad Railway Company. He is the dynamo that drives it. If Baron Marschall inspires, M. Huguenin works. In grip of detail, in resource and enterprise, in energy and driving-power, no one connected with the enterprise excels him. M. Huguenin is a Swiss. He is a portly, red-faced, grey-beared man. He has a big voice and a brusque manner—that is, in business. In his private life I imagine he is one of those men whose laugh is worth going a good way to hear.

These are the two outstanding figures of the Baghdad Railway contest. They loom above the other players round the board, and if they were not there the game would not be the centre of European attention to-day. With the new convention that has just been signed, the Baghdad Railway enters upon another stage of its long and troubled history.

In the "Osmanischer Lloyd" the Constantinople journal that is the local voice of German sentiment, one reads how the Baghdad Railway Company, in renouncing its rights of construction beyond Baghdad to another organisation in which it will probably continue to exert considerable influence, has demonstrated once for all the fact that as a German undertaking it recognises its duty to assist Young Turkey in her economic development. To appease the unfounded suspicions of Great Britain, to release of young Turkey from an inconvenient bond, and generally to promote international peace and harmony, the German promoters of this scheme have cheerfully surrendered valuable rights on the very lowest terms as indemnity.

A CONVENTIONAL BLUFF.

All this, of course, is conventional bluff. The Baghdad Railway people are business men, and business men do not surrender valuable advantages if they have any chance of keeping them. The influence that reduced the Baghdad Railway Company to an accommodating frame of mind as regards the Persian Gulf and of the line was money-hunger. The Baghdad Railway wants capital, and was beginning to find it hard to place its stock. Germany needs a great deal of her own money for home enterprises, and she would like to see a little English capital turn away from Canada and South America to help the Baghdad Railway across the desert. Hence the little readiness to make a partial concession about the control of the section of the railway beyond Baghdad. Of course, Germany has not done so badly in the bargain. Alexandretta is a good exchange for Bussorah, and such strong entrenchments of British opposition were rising around Koweit that her renunciation of that port was more graceful than voluntary.

Indeed, from the standpoint of British strategic interests it might be doubted whether a Germanised Alexandretta has not the same dangers as a Germanised Koweit. Koweit was to become a German port at the gates of India; Alexandretta stands before those of Egypt. Moreover, Alexandretta is not bottled up in a corner of the Persian Gulf: it is a good natural harbour on the Mediterranean. It would be a possible base for military operations against Cyprus. A German harbour at Alexandetta in the coming days of eight Triple Alliance Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean will have a distinct bearing on British communications with the East.

POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES.

The two possibilities of difficulty that now loom largest on the horizon of the Baghdad Railway are: (1) The arrangement of the shares of capital and representation which England and France are to have in the Baghdad Gulf section relatively to those of Germany and Turkey; and (2) the fixing of the amount of the indemnity which the new company from the Baghdad Gulf section is to pay to the original Baghdad Railway Company in respect of that company's proportional loss on kilometric guarantees due to the fact that the sections of which she retains the construction are more costly than those which she has renounced.

As to the former question, it is obvious that if the new scheme of international construction is not going to be a running sore of international discontent and trouble, then England and France must be able to outweigh, or at the very least to counterpoise, the solid block of Turco-German interest in the undertaking. The arrangement of the indemnity will most probably be a troublesome business. It appears likely to be complicated by the considerations that the cost of constructional labour for the line, and other important conditions, have materially changed since the kilometric guarantees were fixed.

But one of the most important considerations suggested by the new appearance which the Baghdad Railway scheme takes on is that the commercial-axis of the railway is to some extent changed. Its importance as a line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf is equalled by its new value as a direct route from the shores of the Mediterranean to Persia, via Alexandretta, Osmanieh, Sadijeh and Khanikin. German calicoes shipped in subsidised German tramp steamers from Hamburg to Alexandretta, and forwarded by rail from there to Persia will start under very favourable conditions as against English goods shipped from Manchester through the Suez Canal, with its heavy dues, to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence by river and caravan to the same market. Our tenfold superiority in Persian trade will not rest on too sure a basis when that little forty miles of railway comes creeping down to link up the Baghdad Railway with the shores of the Mediterranean.

SLAUGHTER OF DOGS IN BERLIN.

Seven hundred Berlin dogs were poisoned with a prussic acid during mail week because the owners were unable to pay the increased tax of tens hillings per annum which come into effect on April 1. The tax is now thirty shillings a year.

The authorities had notified the owners of Berlin's 50,000 dogs that any animal upon which the new tax was not paid by noon yerterday would be seized and killed. Most masters and mistresses who could not afford to keep their pets under the new conditions cheated the official executioners by handing over the dogs to the Humane Society, which poisoned 500. Two hundred others were "officially" slaughtered.

The newspapers relate that the massacre of the dogs was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Several people fainted when they saw their late pets suspended among the carcases of other dogs in long rows at the Humane Society's "Morgue. Many women and children arrived with dogs in their arms weeping bitterly in anguish and doubt as to whether they could bring themselves to surrender their faithful dumb companions to be deliberately slaughtered.

BY THE WAY.

OBSERVATION AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

MANY people seem to think that luck constitutes the chief difference between successful men and the opposite class, unless it is where a sort of leger-demain or sorcery lifts them to the highest pinnacle of fame. The inspired penman was right when he declared "The wise man's eyes are in his head"—not in his elbows or feet. In other words, the "wise man" is a careful observer; he possesses this faculty of comprehending the nature and reason of things. He views things as he ought, both in business and morals. That observation is one of the leading, indispensable elements of success. Ten men observe a steam-engine only to admire its novelty, while one studies each valve and screw until he understands, in a great degree, the principle on which it is constructed. Ten travellers pass through a country without noticing special peculiarities, while one observes each tree flower, hill and valley. One reader skims over a book, catching only its general drift, while another criticises style, expression and thought; is rapt with its beauties and sensitive to its faults. Newton was the youthful inventor of the kite and windmill. Other boys knew how to make use of them; he knew how to make them. Galileo was a toymender in his boyhood. All the boys in the neighbourhood resorted to him for assistance when their toys were reduced to wreck. He knew exactly how to repair them; they did not. The power of observation was large in him, but small in them.

R. W. M.

THE "TOPMOST MONSTROSITY."

The "Philadephia Record" gives an interesting account of what it regards as "the topmost Protective monstrosity" in the Payne-Aldrich Act. This is the woollen schedule, the duties on some classes of woollen goods rising to over 100 per cent. "Think of it!" says the "Record," which proceeds to give an account of this amazing schedule: The process of lift is methodically intricate. First a duty of 11 cents a pound is placed upon first-class unwashed wool. Then, as a compensation to the manufacturer for the tax on the raw wool, three times the amount is levied on the finished product if its value per pound be below 40 cents. If the value be 40 cents or over, the duty is quadrupled. There is an additional duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on goods of the value of 70 cents, and of 55 per cent. on goods above that value. For example on a yard of 30 cent goods there is 44 cents in specific duty and 88 per cent. ad valorem—44 cents more, making 36 cents, equivalent to a duty of 110 per cent.! There is a further fleecing of the consumer in over-allowance of weight of raw material to the yard of manufactured goods, making the compensating duty heavier than it should be. Considering that wool and woollens, adds the "Record," are things of the first necessity, no man can study the provisions of this schedule and master its cumulating monstrosity without rising anger. One is glad to hear that President Taft is convinced that the revision of the Payne-Aldrich Act should begin with the woollen schedule. It should be a warning to people in this country of what tariffs lead to, however modestly they may begin.

CHANGES IN OXFORD HIGH STREET.

Visitors to Oxford during the Easter Vacation were struck by the imposing proportions of the two blocks of new buildings in the High-street from which some of the scaffolding is being taken down. The Brazenose extension, for which Mr. T. G. Jackson is the architect, adds greatly to the beauty and balance of the street's architecture seen from the bend near University College where so many artists have made their sketches. Almost opposite to Brazenose as the new High-street front of Oriel and this is to be adorned with sculpture, which will include a statuette of Cecil Rhodes, with an inscription recording that his generosity made the extension possible, and one of King Edward VII., who was the college's visitor. The new buildings are the latest but probably not the last of a series that have greatly changed the "High's," aspect since Wordsworth praised its "streamlike windings. It promises to become eventually a street composed almost wholly of colleges and churches.

A FIRST-CENTURY CENSUS PAPER.

Professor Milligan, D. D., in a lecture in Edinburgh the other day, indicated that in A. D. 48 the Egyptian Census demanded of those who returned it a very solemn affirmation, by Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus, Germanicus, the oath concluding, 'If I am swearing truly may it be well with me, but if falsely the reverse.' The householder had to declare formally that he was not harbouring, unscheduled, any "stranger; Alexandrian citizen, freedman, Roman citizen or Egyption." The Cook-General of this household was described as "Thermoutharion, a freedwoman of the abovementioned Sotades, about sixty-five years of age, of medium height, dark complexioned, long-visaged, a scar on the right knee." Our Census papers in these days are less particular as to personal characteristics.

TOLSTOY AS TEACHER.

In the review "Education" M. Edward Cuny gives an account of Tolstoy as a teacher in the school for children which he founded on his own estate in Russia. Tolstoy's methods would have delighted Mr. Bernard Shaw. For in his school there were rules; nothing was obligatory, not even work or attendance. The pupils could come and go when they liked. They had no lessons to learn at home, so that they came to school without fear of reprimand and joyfully saluted their master who distributed their books to them. If they made a noise no one interfered, and the books distributed, everyone took the place he liked and crowded round the master. If Tolstoy asked a question he addressed it to the whole class, for a personal question might torment and humiliate a child. Anyone answered who could, discussion was allowed and the noise was often terrific. But nothing could be better for the development of the mind than these discussions, and the class enjoyed them so much that they often stayed three hours instead of one. This school had better not be taken as a model by the amateur schoolmaster. It requires a Tolstoy to run it successfully.

A TEST OF OBSERVATION.

The "San Francisco Call" has devised an amusing scheme for testing the question whether people are observant. A new dollar piece was nailed to the sidewalk at the busiest time of the day, and a vigilant reporter with a camera waited to see who would notice it. There it was glittering in the sunshine, and 218 people walked over it without seeing it at all: First came a brawny working-man; he works all day with a shovel for only two of these things. His eyes, searching out a swinging door across the pavement, roamed too far afield to see what lay at his feet. Next came Mr. X., well-known to every citizen of San Francisco hurrying on his way to keep a lunch appointment at his club. A long life of service has Mr. X, devoted to the sign of the dollar, and here at his feet, all for the taking, lay as the little mark unheeded. Under his feet his heel linked upon, it lay the first available dollar that had ever escaped his clutch. Next, a smartly dressed young young tripped across the side walk, her thought toofull of otherthings that dazzled to be caught by the glitter at her feet. In her wake waddled the fat old soul who had ironed a pile of white shirts all morning for just the amount of the prize under foot. She could have taken a half-holiday, and been paid for it, too, if her load at this point had toppled and causes the toss of her head. Now upon the shining silver a hungry man halted. Out of work, discouraged, he had just "touched" a shop-keeper without success for the price of a meal. Now he shuffled, unconsciously, over that upon which he might have dined like a lord and driven dull care away with the change. And so on, all sorts and conditions of men swept across the pavement, unseeing teading under foot the nucleus of a possible fortune. Someone finally "spotted" it, and, finding it attached to the sidewalk, dislodged the nail with a vigorous kick with his heel and went off with it. Another d

MARVELS OF SPEED.

Wonderful Power of the Modern Motor.

Remarkable experiments were shown in mail week at the Royal Institution by Professor Hele-Shaw showing how mechanical devices had enormously increased the possibilities of speed in locomotion. The muscular power of a human being, he explained, was more used in jumping up and down than in gliding forward so that the increase in speed which had been attained by runners since the days of the ancient Greeks might be put down as nothing at all. They certainly ran differently in those days. Probably they held their bodies sideways, and swung their arms very little so that the wind pressure would be very small, and would retard them less than is the case in modern racing.

SPEED IN ANIMALS.

In a set of instantaneous photographs of the action of various animals, he showed that a horse uses its forelegs in taking its spring forwards, but a greyhound, by doubling up its body, uses all four legs, and so when compared in weight with a racehorse has much greater speed.

The introduction of the wheel helped enormously in the increase of speed. He showed how the pneumatic tyre, by giving way to roughnesses on a road, lessened the up and down motion of a vehicle, and enabled force to be concentrated on forward movement. But the wheel had to be very carefully made and perfectly balanced. One of the lecturer's most interesting experiments was that of a wheel spinning at enormous speed and keeping perfectly steady and its motion. After he had stopped it he placed a small weight on one of the spokes, and when he started it again it jumped all over the table.

He said, introduction of the petrol motor increased speeds to such an enormous [illegible] making possible the concentration of [illegible] all compass on the earth speeds of 120 [illegible] had been attained by motor cars on [illegible] electrical railway tracks. In the [illegible] been made at great expenditure

[illegible]AT IN THE WORLD.

[illegible]istence—he showed a model [illegible]eat Eastern, which, in the lan[illegible]atted on the water. Her [illegible] and she reached the 60 [illegible]ailway train. Photographs [illegible]craft showed her flying a head [illegible] raised still in the air several

[illegible]letes have reached the limits of [illegible]e way of speed," concluded the lec[illegible]nics have not. As we sit in this [illegible]hour's lecture we have travelled some [illegible]round the earth's axis. The fastest pro[illegible]es not attain anything like the velocity [illegible]ich the earth moves round the sun. It is suggested that we may go from London, to Paris in an hour. Perhaps that will be in one of the tubes of which Brunnel dreamed. If we could go as quickly as the earth is moving it would take a quarter of a minute. Experience, teaches us to be cautious in prophesying." Human ingenuity had overcome so many difficulties that all this was possible even in the matter of speed.

PEARLY KINGS.

Button Suits for Competitions.

Who is the real "Pearly King of the Costers" is a question which may be expected to be argued with considerable warmth before long, for inducements of various sorts have brought forward quite a number of claimants in recent years. There are at least half a-dozen of the coster fraternity in London who use the title, and many more in the provinces have also laid claim to it. The metropolitan "kings" appear to have made quite a little "corner" in buttons that article of adornment being attached to their garments in such profusion that little if any, of the cloth is left to the view. Thirty thousand buttons on one suit surely establishes a record.

That "Pearlie are becoming increasingly fashionable amongst the London costers is evident from the greatly increased entries for the "pearly king and donkey competition" at the International Horse Show in June next. Though the prize list is not yet out, over 100 costers have already asked to be given a chance to establish their right to the premier honours. Costers with ponies, in addition to donkeys, are, for the first time, to be allowed to compete.

Somers Town is said to be the district in which the "Original Pearly King" resides, and one gentleman in that neighbourhood goes so far as to call himself "The Button King of the World," whilst his wife is described as the "Queen of Somers Town."

The gentleman with the record number of buttons hails from Hoxton. "Me and my mate" he says, have suits each with 18,550 buttons and one with 30,000, of every design. My wife will wear on her dress 8,000 buttons, and my baby, who is two years old, has 5,000 buttons."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CHEMISE BLOUSE.

Though the short Greek tunic has had a long day and is therefore not to be classed among the novelties of the moment, there is a still shorter "chemise" made of chiffon or some equally fragile-looking gauze, which is being used tucked under on the waist-line, so that it falls with a bloused effect, of the most fascinating calibre. Girls are going to wear it instead of the Magyar of last year. One of the most delightful chemise-blouses that I have recently, seen writes Mary Howarth in the "World," was made of lavender silk voile allied to a blue soft satin skirt. The two colours seen together are lovely, but just the right shades must be chosen to satisfy the hypercritical. Needless to say with this corsage, no belt is required, for the waist-line is hidden by the fluted draperies. But to furnish the closely clinging expanse of satin that forms the skirt a loose cord girdle may be arranged, knotted low at one side and finished with passementerie tassels. Yet another form of girdle let me mention. It is made of cameos or Wedgwood plaques slung together by means of goldchains, and is worn dropping low from the waist; a very pretty fancy for the evening gown.

HINT OF BRILLIANT COLOUR.

The way in which a hint of brilliant colour is introduced by one of the most daring of dressmakers is worthy of his reputation for cleverly wrought effects. An evening frock made of white crepe-de-Chine in layers, looking as if the material had been wound round and round the figure and left to suggest a triple tunic with the raw edges of the fabric falling in native simplicity has at the back a facing given to the crepe de-Chine which shows only here and there as the wearer of the toilette walks. It is of that vivid shade known as papal purple, and is absolutely the only hint of colour the dead white robe possesses. To depart to a great contrast in frocks and fabrics, let me allude "en passant" to the new vogue for striped flannel as a walking costume fabric. Of the coat-and-skirt suit made of that useful material we have seen numerous editions. This season I believe it will be the one-piece dress that will claim attention with a real hip pocket to take the place of those usually found in the coat, and a sweeping collar spreading to the waist line of silk and elbow cuffs to match. Something ultra-smart in the way of a chemisette and stock and a belt, too, will complete the scheme.

HAVE YOU?

Have you found your own hat? This is a question which needs a very careful answer, thought it may sound an absolutely unnecessary one to those who have not lost a hat. My meaning is more obscure than meets the eye. To put the question in another form, among the multitude of new vogue that are daily making their appearance there are designs of every description, and among those designs there are sure to be half a dozen that are of one type though of divers expressions, more suitable and more becoming than any of the rest to individual requirements. To go in a spirit of intense criticism to her milliner at this season of the year is a woman's wise plan. She should also store up a large amount of patience, for the process of trying on will probably be a long one if full success is to be achieved.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NORTH SEA EXERCISES.

The fully-manned units of the Home Fleet, from battleships to torpedo craft, are scattered between the Dorset coast and the Orkney Islands, working up for the gunlayers' tests, while other links in this long chain of the Home Guard are composed of a small fleet of mine-laying vessels and naval trawlers engaged in the particular exercises for which they are severally adapted. In the case of the First and Second Divisions of the Home Fleet, there is a big programme of work to be got through, and the time limit has been curtailed in order that the vessels may be available for a cruise with the new Commander-in-Chief preparatory to their being smartened up for the Coronation Review at Spithead. The Second Division is accordingly to be ready to leave Scottish waters for Portland on Saturday next, (ten days earlier than was originally arranged) to give deferred Easter leave and complete with coal, &c. On May 18, the First and Second Divisions will leave Portland for Cromarty, which will be used as headquarters during a fortnight's strategical exercises under the supreme direction of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman. On the completion of this war training, the Fleet will return to Portland on June 6, when "coal, clean and paint ship" will be the order of the day in preparation for the great review.

A POINT FOR ARBITRATION.

A controversy is engaging attention in the Atlantic Fleet as the outcome of the "Implacable's" recent coaling performance. The point in dispute is as to which of the following is the better achievement:—

	Amount taken in.	Average per hour.
"Implacable"	950 tons	314·6 tons.
"Venerable".....	1,250 ,, ...	204 ,,

The ship's company of the "Implacable" claim to have created a record, but the "Venerable's" officers and men dispute that claim, and contend that theirs is the better coaling record from the fact that they stowed away 300 tons more than the "Implacable" at an average of only ten tons less per hour than that made for the smaller total. Some years ago the proposition was put forward that a minimum percentage of stowage capacity should be made the basis of competitive coaling, and the "Implacable"-"Venerable" dispute emphasises the necessity of some such rule being defined.

ENGINEER COMMANDERS' PAY.

Time does not heal the dissatisfaction which engineer commanders have borne for years at the withholding of the minimum pay of 24s. a day on promotion to that rank, which was, as they contend, promised unreservedly in Circular Letter No. 140, issued simultaneously with the famous Selborne Memorandum in 1902. Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., who is standing by the engineer officers, has just elicited the official admission that rate of pay laid down in the Circular Letter "had reference solely to officers advanced to the rank of engineer commander under the regulations for advancement in force in 1902," and that the accelerated promotion introduced in the following year, in order to bring the engineer officer more into line with the executive officer, "was not intended to carry with it any benefit as regards full pay, and this was clearly stated at the time." This is considered nothing less than a stab in the back, as the Circular Letters referred to contain nothing about qualifying service. It was firmly believed at the time that every engineer commander, on attaining rank as such, would immediately receive the 24s. a day, thus removing a long-standing grievance and bringing the engineer officers into line with those of other branches, in which, without exception, promotion carries with it increased pay, whereas the engineer lieutenant, on advancement to engineer commander, is kept on the rate of 18s. a day for four years before receiving the minimum pay of his rank. In the circumstances, engineer commanders are unable to resist the conclusion that there has been a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Admiralty.

STARTING ON THE RIGHT LINES.

Quite a respectable draft has been made on our active service officers and lower deck ratings, and upon Royal Fleet Reservemen and pensioners by the Colonies during the past twelve months. A number of officers have gone to the Canadian naval headquarters to help Admiral Kingswell organise a naval system and lay the foundations of a scheme which will presently fit in with the system of the Mother Fleet in such a way as to give the maximum of co-ordinate efficiency with the minimum of friction, when the Canadian Navy makes common cause with our own against a common enemy. Officers have also been lent to run the two instruction ships "Niobe" and "Rainbow," as well as staff Halifax dockyard. Naval ratings, consisting of active service men, Royal Fleet Reservemen, and pensioners have also been lent as a backbone to the crews of the above ships. A lieutenant has likewise been lent to the Commonwealth of Australia for service in the new Australian destroyers for a period of two years, in addition to the port-captain and engineer-commander already in Australian employ. Over and above these officers there are also three lieutenants and two surgeons of the Royal Navy with Captain Scott at Cape Adare and elsewhere, as part of the Antarctic expedition. Against this we received some officers and men from Australia, and put them through a course of instruction, while they were awaiting the completion of the destroyers "Yarra" and "Parramatta" in this country. We also received further Imperial Australian ratings for training in the ships of our Home Fleet; while a few of our own ratings were lent the above-named destroyers to supplement the Australian crews for the passage out. The interchangeability, at the outset, between officers and men of the Mother and Colonial fleets augurs well for a thorough understanding and close co-operation in all sections of the Empire's Fleet in time of need. It is a start on the right lines.

LORD KITCHENER.

The latest rumour with regard to Lord Kitchener is that he will probably be selected to succeed General Sir John French as Inspector-General of the Forces, with perhaps extended powers, in order that he may exercise a certain amount of control over the Striking Force, and thus insure its readiness for war. One has the best authority for saying that for these reports there is some measure of justification. Lord Kitchener has throughout placed himself entirely in the hands of the Government He has shown no desire to force himself into prominence or upset arrangements in any way. Since his return to England, like the good soldier that all admit him to be he has set an example of discipline, and been prepared to bide his time. Every endeavour should, therefore, be made to bring him into active employment with the dignity due to his rank, reputation, and distinguished services.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The annual report on the territorial force cannot be viewed as a satisfactory document, and the new Inspector-General—an exceedingly able man, be it said—will have plenty to do, if he aims at increasing both numbers and efficiency. The strain of the new system is beginning to tell and it is more than ever doubtful whether Lord Haldane's hopes are within measurable distance of realisation. The large recruiting figures of 1909, when over a hundred and ten thousand men were enlisted were not maintained last year. The falling off in this respect was admittedly "more than might have been anticipated, as the yield was only 43,230 recruits." This looks ominous, and scarcely tends to give support to the theories of Sir Ian Hamilton.

A TEST OF FIELD EFFICIENCY.

The "Evelyn Wood" is a thoroughly practical test of field efficiency. It is to the credit of the Foot Guards that No. 2 Company of the gallant Coldstream should have won it two years in succession after a keen contest. It was a happy idea to send the Guards to Aldershot permanently for training, and the result is shown in many ways. The pity is that there is not a complete brigade there as there was at first. Aldershot may not be the most attractive station in the world, but it has its uses, and its value as a training place has been increased enormously of late.

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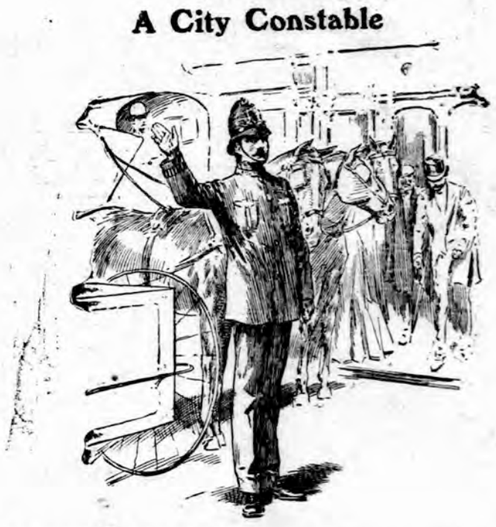
Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Make). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4 Ullery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents—P. TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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The Imperial Family of China
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

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Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the weak debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excess, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.

It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.

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It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.

Of all Chemists

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An Ideal Restorative

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FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
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Watch and Clock Specialists,
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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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LALKALA
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EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net
SURE SAFE PLEASANT
Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.
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The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE,
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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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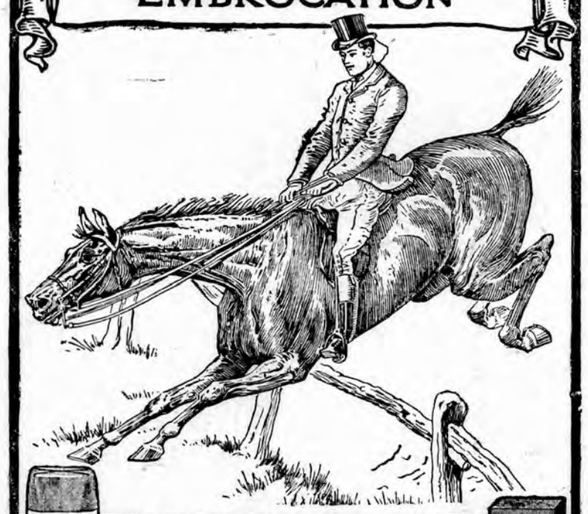

FOR USE ON ANIMALS.		FOR HUMAN USE.	
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees,	Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds,	Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis,	Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.
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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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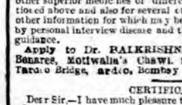
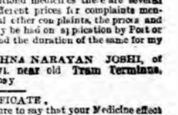
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europ... Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspe...





SURGERY can only give ... to the following diseases: They ... cured by the unfailing medicines describ...
PILES, FISTULA in any form, acute, c... Stepl antisals and all sorts of rectum and ... are cured by an infallible, harmless and ... consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 veg...
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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ... other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakne... depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.
SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.
DIABETES—Insipid and Mellose—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCE AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
Price as follows:—
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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumors and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
Up-country orders Promptly executed by V. P. Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested to fully their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers. I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

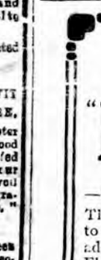
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail, leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



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Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/6, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by A reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS WORK IN BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as:

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to take and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE IDEAL
BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
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Nos 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA.

Easy and Simple Home Baking
is assured by using
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder.
The "Paisley Flour" was first to eight parts of ordinary flour add dry one part of "Paisley Flour" before making the dough and then proceed as usual.
The improved results in added fineness, lightness and digestibility are very pronounced.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA (HUNGARY).

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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